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Tower Views

by Clearway

Aye, 'Tis a Fair Green Day

An Echo of Clashing Wills

For Gratitude, Look East!

¶ March 17—The shamrock and the shillelagh claim this day. Irish-America celebrates St. Patrick's Day with comparative mildness, however. America recalls when the "wearin' of th' green" in memory of Erin's patron saint marked a vociferous and sometimes belligerent occasion. Statisticians say one reason for the moderation is a relative decline of the Irish strain in America. In 1870 the Irish-born dominated the foreign-born population in the United States; in 1880 the Germans took the lead; in 1900 there were 1,615,000 Irish-born Americans, comprising 16 per cent of the foreign-born population; in 1930 this number was reduced to 923,000 and the ratio to 6½ per cent. But Clearway prefers to attribute some of the growing temperateness of March 17 to the modifying influence of democracy on controversial alliances. As education brings broader understanding, fears are removed, superstitions are uncovered, ignorance dispelled, dominant will curbed. Thus St. Patrick's Day celebrations are marked by less bludgeoning and more broadening.

¶ **Rioting between extremists** in the Clichy suburb of Paris again draws attention to the incompatibility of two Popular Front supports, and to the parlous buttresses of a government dependent on conciliations of radically different political concepts. The French Social Party, nee the Fascist Croix de Feu, witness "La Bataille" in a group. Communists object. "Blue shirts" in the red zone offend the socialistic eye. They gather in force; attack. Five mortalities and some 300 wounded indicate the toll.

¶ **Communists,** held to Léon Blum's Popular Front Government by a tenuous thread, resent the police and government intervention, so foster strikes, make demands on M. Blum for arrest of Rightist leader, Colonel de la Rocque, while government centers are guarded to discourage their threats. Premier Blum's three-legged stool develops a weak support. With Communists alienated, it teeters. Perhaps M. Blum's sense of equilibrium may appeal to Moderates and even Nationalists in which case a new support might be modeled. Premiership of France is an uncertain seat at best. Perhaps France—like the rest of Europe—needs to be universalized before she can become stabilized.

¶ **A blanket of depression** descends on the non-intervention control board, meeting in London, when evidence appears that Italy has continued to land "volunteers" in Spain. While the committee seems deadlocked over the proposal to "neutralize" Spanish gold and other funds held outside Spain, that problem fades before the seemingly incontrovertible evidence that Italy has not been "playing the game" with other supporters of the non-intervention pact supposed to have gone into force February 20. Accusations are that thousands of Italians have been landed in Spain since that date. If this is proved, the non-intervention pact may become just another "scrap of paper." Perhaps if nations honored their scraps of paper more, there'd be fewer "scraps."

¶ **Another shift in European** alliances seems indicated, as Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg prepares to visit Budapest and Rome. Austria—disappointed in Mussilini's seeming indifference to her fate—is apparently ready to abandon the Berlin-Vienna-Rome triangle and seek national security through a Czechoslovakia - Hungary - Austria tie-up. At least, this is the talk on the streets. In Austria's eyes Germany's ambitions and Italy's dreams, seem to constitute a threat to middle European states. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria therefore feel they must join hands for mutual protection. While no action in this direction is yet apparent, present European trends appear to be forcing a central European union as a stabilizer in European affairs. Until Europe awakes to the fallacy of its nationalistic ambitions and borderline antagonisms, the indicator of diplomacy will point to the costly course of defensive alliances. Intolerance and acquisitiveness are greedy assessors.

¶ **The Tower View** reveals a restless world today—and what would seem to be a dissatisfied America, for—observing the troubles incidental to the conglomeration of European states having diversities of aims, and contrasting the favorable situation of America with its harmonious federation of states—expectation would anticipate a trouble-free continent. But greed appears in both capital and labor and the conflict between organized labor and management remains acute, while differences in political ideals dominate the present scene in Washington as a rush for witnesses presses before the Senate Judiciary Committee emphasizing the problem precipitated by Mr. Roosevelt's Court rejuvenation proposal; and thus it goes. The wise man today builds on what's within understanding rather than what's without.

Goes to Japan

Keystone

Sir Robert Craigie

Naval Expert Appointed by British Government to Be Ambassador at Tokyo

Blockade Plan For Spain Hits Snag Over Gold

GENEVA, March 17 (AP)—The General Council of the "International Peace Campaign" adopted yesterday a resolution demanding that the League of Nations take urgent action to end the war in Spain and upon Spanish Government charges that German and Italian troops had invaded Spain to aid the insurgents.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—The first full meeting of the Non-Intervention Control Board was held today in somewhat depressing circumstances, since the International Non-Intervention Committee reached a deadlock yesterday and there is an accumulating mass of evidence that Italy has landed more "volunteers" in Spain since the ban came into force as of Feb. 20.

The trouble in the non-intervention committee arose out of the categorical refusal by Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky to discuss a proposal to "neutralize" the Spanish Government's gold and other funds which are held outside Spain. The two Fascist representatives Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Reich's Ambassador, and Count Dino Grandi, Italy's Ambassador here, thereupon refused to go on with the discussion for withdrawal of non-Spaniards from both sides.

Italian Troops Landed

Perhaps more serious than the renewed difficulties in the non-intervention committee is the fact that responsible French circles claim to have convincing evidence, not only supporting the Spanish Government's complaint that complete units from the Italian Army are fighting on the side of Gen. Francisco Franco, but indicating in addition that despite Italy's acceptance of the ban 8000 Italians were landed at Cadiz Feb. 28 and 4000 March 8.

The allegation that complete units of the Italian Army had been engaged on the Guadalajara front were first made by the Spanish Gov-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Madrid's aviators rout Italians. German munition ships reported en route to Spain. Page 7.

Tokyo Policy: Milder Tactics Toward China?

Business Men Oust Military, at Least Temporarily, in Recent Shifts

Tariff Cuts Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Signs are multiplying that a new and more moderate Japanese policy toward China is in the making.

The initiative is shifting from soldiers, or from diplomats who are acting as mouthpieces for soldiers, to businessmen. The effort to gain from China concessions in regard to such delicate and difficult points as territorial integrity and independence of foreign policy is being shelved, or at least pushed into the background in favor of a policy of "economic diplomacy," designed to promote closer business relations between the two countries.

There are several indications that this change of policy is not a mere matter of phrases, but possesses some element of solid reality. One may list them as follows:

1. Before his appointment as Finance Minister, Toyotaro Yuki, one of the outstanding personalities of the new Cabinet, had publicly expressed the opinion that a new method was desirable in Sino-Japanese relations, a method which would place economic ahead of political considerations.

7 Points Brewed Down

2. Two of the leading Tokyo newspapers, Asahi and Nichi Nichi, simultaneously published stories to the effect that the seven requests which the Japanese Ambassador in China, Shigeru Kawagoe, had been vainly pressing on the Nanking Government would be reduced to one suggestion, that the Chinese tariff be reduced to some extent.

3. The decision, reported on fairly good authority, to send to China a Japanese economic mission, to be headed by Kenji Kodama, former head of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The personnel of this mission is to include a number of men prominent in the shipping, banking and textile industries.

4. Premier Hayashi's declaration, in response to an interpellation in the Diet, that "it is greatly to be regretted if China makes the mistake of thinking that Japan is wedded to a policy of aggression." While not too much weight, of course, need be attached to such a diplomatic disclaimer, it is noteworthy that General Hayashi has refrained from voicing any concrete demands, addressed to China. He thus at least left the field free for the adoption of a more conciliatory policy.

Sato's First Speech

5. Finally, in his first speech on March 8 before the House of Peers, the new Foreign Minister, Naotake Sato, indicated that the Japanese Government realized that its recent policy toward China had been a mistake and that the Hayashi Cabinet was determined to rectify past errors by a more conciliatory policy. Mr. Sato said that a new policy would be built on a keystone of "equality" and an

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

The second of a series of three articles by William Henry Chamberlin on Formosa: Page 3.

McReynolds Voices Rebuke To Those Who Do Not Accept Judgment of Fair Tribunal

Supreme Court Justice Speaks Frankly at Fraternity Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—For the first time—so far as historical students are able to trace—since reconstruction days, a Supreme Court justice is today openly enlisted in a public discussion of the tribunal and national problems. The incident is pointed to as a measure of the intensity of the present "constitutional crisis."

Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds, at a dinner of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, which he joined 55 years ago at Vanderbilt University, last night discussed President Roosevelt's intentions toward the court, as well as toward national affairs in general.

The loser in a dispute with the judiciary, he said, should "be a good sport and accept the outcome."

"We're in a troublesome world," continued the Justice whose record of voting against New Deal measures is unbroken "a strange common unrest, a strange disposition to forget that great injunction to prove all things.

Desire to "Rule or Ruin"

"There is a strange restlessness, a strange desire to break away from that which is proved—to rule or ruin."

The Justice, who does not attend the dinner part of his fraternity's banquets, but who comes in for the postprandial speaking, delivered his remarks extemporaneously.

The audience was small, including

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

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James Clark McReynolds

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Eccles Tax Seed Falls on Sterile Soil in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Monetary policies of the United States have received unusual clarification in recent days. The statement of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, calling for action—short of a "tight money" policy—to safeguard American recovery was obviously a move thoughtfully considered by the Administration as a whole.

But the appeal for budget-balancing through higher taxes fell on stony ground in Congress. The prospect of increased taxes has never been less popular, coming along with the other difficult hurdle—the President's Supreme Court plan. Moreover, Congress is in no mood to economize. Demands for more and more relief money come from nearly all urban constituencies, while many country areas still have flood and drought areas.

So the chances of carrying out Mr. Eccles' advice look considerably less than rosy. Only strong presidential support behind a well-worked-out plan could make substantial progress in Congress, and that probably only after the Supreme Court crisis is past.

Behind Mr. Eccles' demands for

(Continued on Page Column)

Analysis of Eccles low-rate plan: Financial page.

New York Women Looking Ahead To Service on Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—New York women are today preparing for Jury service in anticipation of the passage in the Legislature this year of the Kleinfeld bill which would authorize them for this duty. The first school of this kind in New York City opened at the Brooklyn Law School last night under the auspices of the League of Women Voters, with an address by Robert Daru, attorney and formerly counsel to the United States Senate Committee on Racketeering, who declared that jury service had too long worn "the badge of unimportance" and was worthy of a place second not even to the office of a justice of the Supreme Court.

Legislation authorizing women to serve on juries has already been enacted in 22 States and the District of Columbia and is pending in several other States.

Praises Women's Interest

"No better answer can be given to those who doubt whether women ought to serve as jurors than this evidence that women, even before they are qualified by law to perform this duty, are taking steps to inform themselves on this important service," Mr. Daru told the women who attended the opening session of the school.

"You may be able to strengthen the public sense of obligation in this regard seeing that no part of the administration of justice is half as as important as the jury."

Holding that this importance was based on the law which gives members of a jury "the final, the absolute last word in a matter of justice which may supremely affect the life and property of an individual," Mr. Daru gave prospective women jurors advice on what to do.

Two Bills Pending

"Listen to everything that is said," he emphasized. "Listen to the first witness, the next and the next. Listen to the summations by the lawyers, still keeping an open mind. The juror who goes to the jury room with his mind made up, having possibly made it up three days before, is guilty of prejudging, a violation of the oath he has taken."

There are two bills pending in New York State, it was brought out—the Kleinfeld bill, which makes service by women permissive, and the Todd bill, which would make it mandatory.

Mr. Daru saw "a serious undermining of the jury system" in the bill introduced in the State Legislature by Assemblyman Irwin D. Davidson, which has now passed both Senate and Assembly and would permit five-sixth jury verdicts in civil cases.

Senators Ask Larger Profit For Air Lines

Spending of $20,000,000 for Navigation Aids Urged in Report

Controversy Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Recommendations for giving back—in the name of safety—to private air lines virtually all the benefits, liberties and profits which they lost following the air mail contract scandal and from government economies were made public here today by the Senate's committee on commerce.

Absolving the lines themselves of blame for airplane accidents, placing it instead on government aids to navigation and on the criticized personnel of the Bureau of Air Commerce, the committee, headed by Senator Royal S. Copeland, anti-New Deal Democrat, favored spending over $20,000,000 of federal funds directly to boost the aviation industry in the United States.

Aids to Navigation

The committee, according to the report, would have the Government spend $16,930,000 on aids to air navigation, $1,500,000 for promoting development of powerful aircraft engines and $631,000 for aeronautics research. In addition, it would boost compensations for carrying air mail, increase weather bureau appropriations, and authorize government employees to travel by air at government expense.

Besides putting this public money to work for the air lines, the committee favors removing the $17,500 limit placed on salaries of officials of air lines subsequent to the mail contract cancellations on the ground that the limitation is bad for efficiency of air line operation. In other words, the senators favor ending the three lean New Deal years for the air lines, giving them as much public money as can be justified and letting them make larger personal profits—on the theory that this is the means to a safer commercial air service in the United States.

Report on Accident

The original occasion for the report—the accident in which Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico was killed—was mentioned only by the following paragraph, which adopts the viewpoint of the air line involved and disagrees with the findings of government inspectors:

"Your committee finds that the death of our colleague, Senator Cutting, was caused by failure of the Government's ground organization to function properly, and by inadequate and deficient airway aids. In view of this we should endeavor to have our country organize all Federal airways so that this distressing accident may in some manner eventuate in the saving of the lives of other persons."

Among other recommendations of the 40-page report are:

Extensive overhauling of the Bureau of Air Commerce with all aviation supervision put under an assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics.

A test mobilization under army direction some time next summer of the commercial air lines to determine their auxiliary value to the army in event of war.

Centralized control over airways and city airport systems.

Reduce airmail postage as first step toward flying all first-class mail.

Continue studying advisability of reviving American construction of lighter-than-air ships with government financial aid.

The tone and purpose of the report is so diametrically opposed to that of the New Deal's attitude

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

His Order Ignored

International

Judge Allan Campbell

Of Detroit, Whose Injunction Against the Sit-Down Strikers Occupying the Chrysler Factories in That City Has Been Ignored by the United Automobile Workers of America

Great Railroads Settle Pensions With Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Orderly collective bargaining between America's great railroad operators and their employees today resolved the pension problem among themselves in an agreement which settles a major controversial issue of many years' standing. The agreement is viewed here as a significant signpost along the road to better labor relations in the United States.

Under the agreement, litigation over the existing Railroad Retirement Act will be dropped by the operators. The new scheme, reported mutually acceptable to both parties, will go into effect as soon as Congress can pass necessary amendments to the present act. Under it 1,500,000 railroad employees will be assured of pensions and of provisions for their heirs better than could have been obtained under the Social Security Act.

The settlement comes at a time when the Administration is studying labor relations in many foreign countries with a view to enactment of new national labor legislation which would provide for the settlement throughout all American industry of labor controversies in the same orderly fashion which marks this development in railroads.

It is pointed out here as being particularly significant that the railroad unions involved in the settlement are well-organized unions of long standing. They operate under labor relations law which in fact, if not necessarily in theory, provides for compulsory mediation in case of disputes.

Strikes are prohibited unless the possibilities of negotiation are first exhausted. They are not strictly speaking legal entities. But they have a status under law which serves the purpose desired by some students of the labor relations problem who are now advocating incorporation of labor unions for the purpose of making them responsible.

Details of the pension agreement worked out through this advanced machinery for labor relations are as follows:

1. A total tax of 5 per cent of railroads' pay roll, not in excess of $300 for any one month for any employee, will be paid into the U. S. Treasury. This tax increases gradually to a maximum of 7 per cent after 12 years, half to be paid by the railroads and half by the employees.

2. An employee is eligible to retire voluntarily upon becoming 65, but may retire at 60 after completing 30 years of service with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Ouster Order Is Ignored By Auto Strikers

Murphy Presents Program for Settlement of Labor Disputes

Ready to Act

Union Shuns Conference, Charges Employers Disregard Law

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a petition for a mandate requiring Remington Rand, Inc., to comply with its order to the company last Sunday to take back 4000 employees.

The petition said that "the board is advised and therefore alleges that the respondent Remington Rand, Inc., intends not to comply with the order of this board unless and until required to do so by the court."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 17—As the sit-down strikers remained in possession of eight Chrysler plants today, defying a court order to evacuate by 9 a. m. this morning, Gov. Frank Murphy offered a sweeping plan for mediation of labor disputes to a conference of 23 representatives of government, capital, labor and the public.

The Governor proposed that industry and labor set up voluntary tribunals for the settlement of grievances, and that the local units of government furnish permanent mediation machinery in the form of special committees of conciliation.

Governor Murphy said that while he had labored to avoid a resort to force, "there is obviously a limit to this policy if orderly government is to go on." He promised "proper vigor" in enforcing respect for public authority if need be.

Representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America had earlier declined to attend the meeting.

The union position was explained in a telegram to Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan by Homer Martin, union president. He said, ". . . there cannot be a solution to the present wave of sit-down strikes as long as employers continue to refuse to fulfill their obligation to society by holding to obsolete methods of dealing with their employees. . . . They choose the law which suits them (the property law), and disregard the law which they do not like (the Wagner Labor Law). . . .

"Labor must adopt the most effective means of inducing management to bargain."

Chrysler Weighs Next Step

A Chrysler official said that the attorneys of the corporation had under advisement the question of whether to procede to the next legal step against the strikers. According to state law, such a move would take the form of petitioning for a writ of attachment, in which the court would order the sheriff to evict the strikers by police power.

It was reported that the Governor was seeking a meeting between John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, and Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the corporation's board—a meeting similar to the series of secret conferences between Mr. Lewis and Myron C. Taylor of the United States Steel Corporation, which paved the way to the dramatic reconciliation in that industry. But Governor Murphy declined to comment on the report.

More Drastic Demands

In the steel case, however, labor was content to accept bargaining rights for its own membership. Whereas in the Chrysler negotiations, the union claims a majority of the workers, and invokes the Wagner Act to support its demand for sole bargaining rights for all Chrysler workers. The management insists that such a concession would inevitably lead to closed shop, where no one could work without a C. I. O. union card.

Economics in the News

Interest Rates—Turn in the Bond Market Raises Question Whether Interest Rates Are Rising—Governor Eccles's Statement

—By H. B. E.—

If you read the financial pages, you will have noticed that last week there was a drop in the bond market. It was not much of a drop, but, coming at this particular time, it has caused a good deal of speculative comment among the pundits. This comment revolves around the question: Are we witnessing the beginning of a rise in interest rates?

The connection between a fall in bond prices and a rise in interest rates requires explanation. Suppose a $100 bond paying 5 per cent drops to 90 in market price. In that case a purchaser who buys a bond in the market finds that his bond is giving him a return on his money of 5½ per cent. If old bonds yield 5½ per cent, obviously the Government could not issue new bonds, or borrow money, at 5 per cent; it has to pay the market rate as shown by the market "yield" on existing bonds. Hence a fall in bond prices means that the Government must pay more for its accommodation. What is true of government is true also of all other borrowers, particularly business men.

¶

The question whether a rise in interest rates is at hand is uppermost these days because of the continued advance in commodity prices. The advance has attained the proportions of a boom. The index of speculative commodity prices prepared by the International Statistical Bureau Inc. now shows a gain of 40 per cent above the low level in 1936. This is a truly remarkable rise. Walter Lippmann writes about it as the warning signal for a "runaway inflation on a world-wide scale." The explanation, however, is not so simple. World recovery, low stocks as the result of that recovery, production control against which Governor Eccles inveighed on Monday in his reference to monopoly, drought, labor shortages, rearmament, speculation—these are some of the factors present in the commodity markets. The speculation factor is the "runaway inflation" mentioned by Mr. Lippmann. According to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, the influence of speculation has been about one-third as important as the purely economic ones. Moreover,

> A great deal of the speculative activity has been concentrated in England (where the speculator has been lured from the security to the commodity markets by the promise held forth by the latter). So it might be roughly estimated that speculative influence in this country has probably not been much more than one-eighth as important as the other and sounder factors.

Still the danger of inflation, even though we put it in its proper statistical perspective, cannot be underrated. It is certainly not underrated in Washington. On three occasions already—occasions which at the time were reported and explained in this column—either the Federal Reserve Board or the Treasury has used a brake upon potential inflation.

¶

Many economists, however, feel that there is only one real brake upon inflation, and that is a rise in interest rates. By making money dearer to borrowers, the speculative use of it, according to this contention, would be restrained. But the contention finds no support among the financial authorities in Washington. Other brakes, but not that one; at least, not till all the productive resources of the country are in full employment. So spoke Governor Eccles in effect on Monday, his statement being provoked by the persistent reports that the Administration was acquiescent in a rise in interest rates.

The reasoning against the use of this brake is not only that borrowed money under a higher interest regime would cost the Government more. It is that such a regime would impede recovery, perhaps reverse it. According to Washington theory, interest rates should be kept low as a more or less permanent aid to economic enterprise. J. M. Keynes, the British economist, has provided the rationale for easy money in normal times. He says that the contribution of central banking to economic equilibrium is to keep the rate of interest below the rate of profits; so that business men will keep their money employed in business, instead of locked up in interest-yielding savings.

This presumes that officials in Washington can control the rate of interest. Whether they can control it or not, they have plenty of means to influence it; as, for instance, in the stabilization fund, which empowers the Treasury to buy government bonds in the market when private persons are selling them, and vice versa. Clearly such intervention would help to stabilize the market for government bonds. The stabilization fund, apparently, did not do much in the bond market last week, but, according to the implication of Governor Eccles' statement, it will not allow the bond market to slip far.

They Laughed as Mrs. Congress—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Congressmen are looking to their forensic laurels. Their wives have taken up public speaking.

"My husband laughed when they called on me to speak. When I opened my mouth, his expression changed. He marveled for weeks."

So reported one wife who had been enrolled last year in the Congressional Club's first feminine public speaking class and had come back for more when the second class convened this week.

Most of the "repeaters" admitted to newcomers in the class that campaign speeches had not been their forte, but they were sure they had won votes for their husbands by just being able to say the right thing in a gracious manner at the right time.

Many a congressional wife, when she is presented with a big bunch of roses at a political rally, clutches them awkwardly, her throat gets dry and she can't think of anything to say. Not these ladies! When they see the flowers coming, they think of their lessons back in Washington and confidently remember just what to do and say.

Heroines

The two or three women who actually went into the field and made partisan speeches on their husbands' behalf are the heroines of the class. Most of them reported that they found their husbands would rather handle the speech of the situation alone. Some of them weren't above taking suggestions, however.

The women found there was one kind of speech where they could shine. They made countless informal "good-will" talks to local women's clubs and church socials. They stayed off such controversial subjects as tariffs and WPA, but unwittingly won the votes of their feminine listeners with non-partisan tales about the caviar at the Russian Embassy, the social procedure at White House receptions, about the cherry blossoms and spring in the nation's capital.

In this type of talk, they had an advantage over their husbands, because women of both parties turned out, whereas their husband's audiences were usually made up only of people of his own party.

Teacher

Mrs. Hugh Butler, the lady who teaches public speaking to the congressmen's wives, thinks Mrs. Roosevelt is largely responsible for a new tendency among wives of public officials to do something more than go to teas and dinners while they are in Washington.

Mrs. Butler doesn't run the risk of incurring the ill-will of husbands by advising her pupils to offer to address political meetings, unless the husband is pretty sure his district will accept a feminine speaker. The lessons she has outlined for the coming term are entirely non-controversial. They include:

Presenting and accepting a gift.
Welcome and response.
Introducing a speaker to a meeting.
Commemorative speeches.
Announcements at meetings.
Impromptu broadcasting.

Modification Hinted In Hoffman's Ban On New Jersey Sit-Downs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 17—Modification by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of his ban on sit-down strikes in New Jersey was seen here today when state authorities stood quietly by while strikes occurred in various parts of this state. There were sit-down strikes in Newark and Clifton and walk-outs here, in Belmar and in Jersey City. In the aggregate they affected what was estimated to be close to 2000 workers.

Up to the time this was written, Governor Hoffman had declined to comment, but at the State House it was declared that in his previous statement against sit-down strikes, the thing he meant to say was that he would interfere only if county authorities were unable to carry out the orders of the courts.

In that statement the Governor declared that the avoidance of the possibility of bloodshed was, of course, "desirable, but not at the expense of surrender to or compromise with or toleration of those guilty of such criminal acts."

Other labor developments: Page 4.

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Founders of Constitution Were Careful in Specifying Powers of Three Branches

A Living Document
Second of Three Articles

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the obvious points to be noted in a reading of the Constitution is the definiteness and care with which the founding fathers parceled out powers to the three branches of the Government they were establishing.

"All Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States . . .," runs the first section of Article I.

"The Executive power shall be vested in a President . . .," begins Article II. And, "The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

The doctrine of separation of powers—legislative, executive and judicial—was running strongly at the time the Constitution was written, and it has maintained great vitality through teaching in the schools and laudation in the halls of government. There is some question whether it represents a correct reading of Montesquieu, to whom it is attributed, but there is no doubt that American post-Revolutionary political scholars generally agreed with John Adams in considering it the bulwark of republican liberties.

This, of course, is involved in the present questions of whether New Deal legislation aggrandizes the Presidency at the expense of Congress and the courts or whether courts have usurped some of the policy-making functions intended for the legislative branch.

A Difference of Opinion

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress this year, recommended reading the Preamble and Article I of the Constitution and the debates of the Constitutional Convention. Some of his critics would emphasize the reading of Article III, which provides for the Judiciary, and the Tenth Amendment, which reserves to the states "the powers not delegated to the United States."

They emphasize that the convention debates evidenced an active concern to balance the powers of the three branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, so that none should overbear either of the others.

Mr. Roosevelt believes the fathers expected "that a liberal interpretation in the years to come would give to the Congress the same relative powers over new national problems as they themselves gave to the Congress over the national problems of their day."

A neat question of interpretation arises when it is asked whether Congress under this authority can give away or delegate some of its powers to executive agencies or other tribunals. It can do so within bounds if it lays down policies and standards for administrative agencies to follow on the basis of fact finding.

But the main point on which the NRA decision turned, and the point on which the Supreme Court was unanimous, was that Congress cannot constitutionally delegate to private groups the broad power of making laws and regulations, in this case for trade and industry.

Interstate Commerce Control

Also involved in that case was the definition of that "commerce . . . among the several states" which Congress has authority to regulate. The first important interpretation of that clause was the opinion by Chief Justice Marshall in 1824 holding that New York State could not close its waters to steamboats from other states.

Since then the Supreme Court has upheld the right to regulate even intrastate railroad rates where they affect interstate rates, to regulate stockyards and trading in grain futures, and to prohibit interstate transportation of lottery tickets, narcotics, impure foods, stolen automobiles and kidnaped persons.

But it held in 1918 that Congress might not thereunder close interstate commerce to products of child labor, and it has denied that regulation of wages, hours or production in mining, manufacture or agriculture come within the scope of the clause.

The AAA case involved the attempted use not only of the commerce power to control agriculture but also of the taxing power for its benefit. In this connection it may be noted that there is no authorization to Congress to legislate for "the general welfare," but that this phrase is used only as a limitation on the taxing power—namely, that taxes may be levied to "provide for the common defense and general welfare," not for the benefit of particular groups or persons.

But the AAA was invalidated more particularly as an exercise of the taxing power not primarily for general revenue but for the purpose of regulating and controlling agriculture, a subject held to be not within the powers delegated to Congress, but among those retained to the states.

Old Controversy Arises

Herein arises a second question of balance, not only between the branches of the National Government but also between the National Government as a whole and the governments of the states which compose the nation. Historically the two most important powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the states in the adoption of the Constitution were the powers to lay taxes and to regulate commerce. It is significant that the extent of these two powers is again a central subject of controversy.

Thus far this discussion has dealt almost wholly with powers vested in the Legislative Branch of the Government, and it is there, in fact, that the greatest political questions arise. Nevertheless, there was some interest when, in a recent decision affecting the Executive powers, the Supreme Court described the authority of the President over the conduct of foreign affairs as being "plenary and exclusive."

Then there is the subject of the powers of the Supreme Court itself. It has been charged that because the Constitution does not anywhere specifically say the Judiciary may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, it is usurping authority in doing so. But in the case of the Judicial Branch, the Constitution does not define powers at all; it designates jurisdictions, that is, fields in which the courts shall receive cases for hearing.

It simply confers "the judicial power" upon the courts, and there is substantial evidence that the authors of the Constitution understood this to include the power of applying the Constitution in precedence over statutes enacted under the Constitution.

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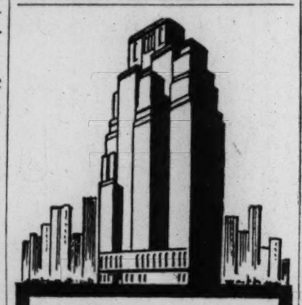

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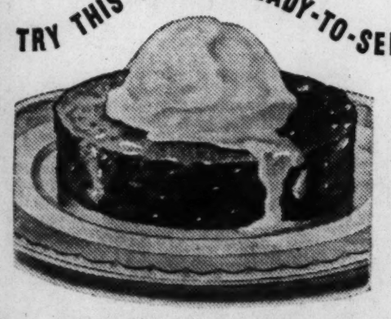

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New Entente Looms in Central Europe

By a Staff Artist
Austria Looks for Other Friends
Map Shows Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in Black, Representing the Newly Rumored Central European Bloc, While Italy and Germany, Who Are Both Interested in Austria's Political Alignments, Are Shaded

Czech-Austrian Entente Seen As Schuschnigg's Newest Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 17—A complete change in Austria's foreign policy involving relinquishment of the Berlin-Vienna-Rome axis and formation of a central European union of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria is spoken of in informed circles here on the eve of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's visit to Budapest tomorrow, after which he is planning also to go to Rome.

About a month ago Premier Mussolini of Italy, through Virgini Gayda, categorically stated that he is against restoration of the Hapsburgs now, adding that Austria must realize that "imperial Italy" has so many world interests that it cannot be tied to the Brenner—meaning Austria. Many Austrian observers commented that "Italy has let Schuschnigg down," while the latest issue of the Illegal Austrian Socialist paper cried, "Mussolini has sacrificed Austria as a pawn to Hitler."

Turning to Prague

In view of this alleged desertion on the part of Premier Mussolini, who is the only foreign champion of the present Austrian regime, the Government here is turning to Prague for protection.

In these circumstances particular significance is attached to an article bearing the title "Time Works for Middle Europe," appearing in today's Weltblatt, the daily paper standing very close to Dr. Schuschnigg. The article states that Germany's growing power, along with Italy's world interests, has brought about a new situation which threatens the existence of small central European states. The existence of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria, it continues, is essential for the equilibrium of Europe; so they must work together for mutual protection against a common menace.

Return to Old Empire

"In the Danube basin, a community of small states must be reconstituted that would be similar to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire," the article concludes.

The editor takes special pains to point out that when Chancellor Schuschnigg goes to Budapest tomorrow he will not be accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Dr. Guido Schmidt. The inference is that Dr. Schmidt is too pro-German.

This article is evidence of the confusion which prevails in Austria's foreign policy as it flutters from Berlin and Rome to Prague and the western democracies. The suggested step is of course most joyfully received in Prague.

Mooney Pardon Sought In New California Move

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 17 (AP)—A new attempt to free Thomas J. Mooney, California's most widely known convict, was promised today in the State Assembly after the Senate killed an unusual resolution to pardon him.

Assemblyman Paul J. Ritchie of San Diego said he would introduce a resolution asking Gov. Frank F. Merriam to pardon Mooney. Four previous governors have refused a pardon.

Mr. Ritchie made his announcement after the Republican Senate voted 34 to 5 against a resolution under which the Legislature would grant Mooney a pardon. The Democratic Assembly had approved the bill. Mr. Ritchie predicted his new move would fare better because some senators opposed the legislative pardon on the strength of legal opinions it was unconstitutional.

Montana's Rich Minerals

The Montana bureau of mines and geology estimates the state has produced $2,685,339,737 in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc since 1862.

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Truce of Factions in France Broken by Communist Rioting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 17—Announcement of the success of the second installment of the defense loan, marking a desire for French unity, coincided with unfortunate rioting involving several fatalities and hundreds of casualties in Clichy, a suburb of Paris.

The clash, which may have serious political consequences, occurred in connection with the gala showing of the film, "The Battle," before a gathering of the Parti Social Français, formerly the Croix de Feu.

The gathering was specifically authorized by Marx Dormoy, Minister of the Interior, but Communists were called upon to stage a manifestation. Marching on the cinema they came into collision with police and mobile guards.

Confined to Extremists

None of the members of the Parti Social Français appear to have taken part in the trouble for the good reason that they were imprisoned in the cinema until escorted out by the authorities.

The conflict was between extremists and the forces of order. Barricades were erected, and there were charges that missilies of every sort were used and shots fired. Among the injured was Andre Blumel, chief secretary to Premier Léon Blum, who hurried to the scene to exhort the rioters to calm.

The matter is by far the gravest of its kind since the events of Feb. 6, 1934, when revolutionary riots forced the resignation of the Daladier Government and led President Lebrun to summon a former President, Gaston Doumergue, to form a Cabinet.

Full Inquiry Started

The Government has demanded a full inquiry, and if such incidents continue it may be forced to forbid meetings, but any curtailment of ordinary civil liberties is distinctly distasteful.

The Government is seriously embarrassed by the refusal of certain elements to observe the political truce and cease agitation. While newspapers of the Left in deploring the occurrence speak of the "provocation" by the Parti Social Français, newspapers of the Right put the whole blame on the Communists, allies of the Government, and assert that the Front Populaire was the chief victim of the outbreak for, already shaken, it won't be able to survive the shock.

Strike Threats Follow Police Firing on Reds; Popular Front Shaken

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—France's Popular Front Government was threatened both by strikes and political difficulties today as the outgrowth of last night's rioting in the workers' suburb of Clichy.

The struggle between Communists, mobile guards and police brought a one-hour strike of workers at the grounds of the forthcoming Paris International Exposition, at the Hotchkiss motor plant and in several clothing stores in protest against the shooting and arrests of Communists, allied with other left political parties in the Government.

Members of Parliament filed notices of interpellations of Premier Léon Blum's Administration for its handling of the riots, the most sanguinary in Paris in three years.

Police Guard Buildings

Strong cordons of police were thrown about strategic Government centers to guard against rising political agitation.

Communists, indignant at what they called the "massacre of Clichy," demanded immediate arrest of Col. François de la Rocque, leader of the militant right, and dissolution of his French Social Party, a meeting of which led to the Communist demonstration and the riots last night.

Authorities announced that 84 Mobile and Republican Guards and 140 police had been injured in the street battles during which Mobile Guards charged Communist barricades outside the Rightist meetingplace.

Premier Blum, hoping to dam the rising tide of anti-government feeling, talked with Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos, Communist Party leaders, and members of the Chamber of Deputies, who demanded disciplinary measures against police chiefs.

M. Thorez went to Clichy to investigate the police statement that no police order was given to open fire.

Pieces of Iron Thrown

Several thousand gathered in front of the Clichy Town Hall to examine the bullet-scarred trees and buildings while workmen collected the debris hurled by the rioters, including pieces of broken iron grilles.

A split in the Popular Front parties which support the Govern-

British Army Offers Extra Daily Ration To Attract Recruits

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—An extra meal each day and real butter awaits recruits in the British Army.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, War Secretary, informed the House of Commons that the improvements have been ordered to "persuade more men to join the army."

Other improvements: Increase to 6 cents daily in ration allowances to men on leave, employment of civilians for "K. P." duty at regimental depots, and better living quarters for married men.

"If such improvement does not take place," Mr. Duff Cooper warned the members, "the army no longer will be able to carry out its normal duties of furnishing garrisons which are required for maintaining peace and order throughout the British Empire."

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Formosa's Isle; Chinese, Yet Is Ruled By Japan

Second of Three Special Articles on Formosa

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAIHOKU, Formosa—The preceding article in this series was written with a view to determining what Formosa has done to Japan. What, on the other hand, has Japan done for, or to, the Formosans? What have been the methods and the results of four decades of Japanese colonial policy in this rich and beautiful island?

The Japanese author of the semi-official work, "A Record of Taiwan's Progress" (1936-1937 edition), offers the following interpretation of Japan's policy in Formosa:

"The relation between Japan proper and Taiwan may be compared to the relation between the head of a family and his daughter-in-law. Japan will never try to flatter Taiwan at the sacrifice of her own dignity as the head of the family, but will never try to treat Taiwan, her daughter-in-law, unkindly."

If one bears in mind the absolute obedience which all members of a Japanese family, especially its female members, owe to the head, the comparison is not inaccurate.

Rule Held Beneficial

Japanese administration has brought unmistakable material benefits to the Formosans. But in administration, in education, in economic life the Japanese are taken care of first, the Formosans second. There is never a moment's doubt that Japan is the ruling power and that the Formosans are being ruled.

The highest authority in the island is the Governor General. During the first period of Japanese occupation this post was held by a succession of Generals. Later, as order was established, the practice set in of appointing civilians to the office.

The present Governor General is Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, the first naval officer to be appointed. Formosa is an important part of the Japanese Empire, from the naval standpoint, because it is an advanced outpost in the South Pacific, within easy striking distance of South China, and because a naval base, access to which is sternly forbidden to foreigners, is established in the Pescadores, a group of islands off the west coast of Formosa. With the expiration of the Washington Naval Treaty, Japan will be free further to fortify Formosa, although Admiral Kobayashi told me he had received no instructions or information in this connection as yet from Tokyo.

Japanese in Offices

The Governor-General has an advisory council of about 40 members, the majority of whom are Japanese. He appoints the governors of provinces and the mayors of the towns; town councils exist; but here again the Japanese are in the majority. Higher administrative posts are virtually a Japanese monopoly; and one also finds many Japanese in middle grade civil service posts, as railway clerks and postal employees.

There are two types of elementary schools, the one for Japanese and the other for Formosans. Universal elementary education prevails for Japanese children; about 40 per cent of the Formosan children are able to go to school. There is a single high school and a single university in Formosa, both here in Taihoku. Entrance into these institutions is much easier for Japanese than for Formosans, so that higher educational facilities for the natives in the island are very limited.

It must be noted, however, that Japanese universities do not exclude Formosan students; and some 4000 Formosans are studying in Japan, far more than are able to obtain higher education in their own country.

Japanese Education

This arrangement seems to be a matter of administrative policy. The Japanese authorities prefer that those Formosans who do receive a university education should receive it in a thoroughly Japanese atmosphere, where no subversive nationalist influences may penetrate. After the young Formosan completes his course at the Japanese university, however, he still has little chance of receiving any higher government post in his native country.

Cultural assimilation of the Formosans is an avowed Japanese objective. All teaching in the schools is in the Japanese language; even children of the primitive aborigines who live in the mountains are taught the first elements of the Japanese language by the zealous policemen who act as supervisors and mentors in these villages. All newspapers are published in the Japanese language, with one page of Chinese as a concession to the native language of the Formosans.

The Japanese also enjoy certain advantages in the economic field. The largest banks and business companies are Japanese and credit naturally flows more easily to Japanese enterprises. The great aggregation of Japanese capital represented by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms have extended their tentacles to Formosa, as to all other parts of the Empire, Mitsui specializing in tea and Mitsubishi in pineapples, while both firms carry on a wide range of other commercial activities.

Half-Wage to Formosans

Japanese laborers and artisans receive approximately double the wages that are paid to Formosans.

A Japanese tailor, for instance, receives two yen a day, as against 1.20 yen for a Formosan; a carpenter 2.80, as against 1.20 for a Formosan; a worker in a pineapple cannery 1.50 yen as compared with the Formosan's 70 sen.

A more liberal policy toward the natives in the matter of administrative appointments and educational opportunities would have also been a good concrete argument for the Pan-Asian idea which is theoretically upheld by some of Japan's extreme nationalists.

The Japanese colonial record in Formosa, in Korea and in South Manchuria is highly creditable in such matters as elimination of epidemics, introduction of railways and roads and sanitation, development of natural resources, suppression of banditism. But to the great majority of the natives of these countries it assigns the lot of being permanent hewers of wood and drawers of water.

There is no evidence of any serious nationalist movement in Formosa. The exception that proves the truth of this statement was a case which was being heard in the court of Taich, a provincial town, at the time of my visit.

Secret Organization

A Formosan named Sai Shuku Kai was accused of organizing a secret society for the purpose of overthrowing Japanese rule and restoring Formosa to China. Sai, it was alleged, had studied in Peiping and become a member of the Kuomintang. Several hundred arrests were made when the alleged conspiracy was discovered in 1934; 25 persons were held for trial. Practically all the participants, except Sai, were ignorant and illiterate people; no overt act had been committed; and the whole affair seemed to represent no great threat to the security of Japanese rule. It merely served as a shock to the Japanese ideal of perfect bureaucratic order.

Pliant and submissive politically, the Formosans have been tenacious in holding to their Chinese way of life. Their houses, solidly built with curving rooftrees; their women, wearing the close-fitting Chinese trousers instead of kimonos; their picturesquely decorated Confucian temples: all these are the outward signs that Formosa is still Chinese in customs, despite 40 years of Japanese rule.

They Cling to Land

With typically Chinese ant-like diligence the Formosan peasant clings firmly to his land. He has already beaten the Japanese conqueror in the population race. While 250,000 Japanese have come to the island, mostly as officials, traders, employees, the Chinese population has increased by 2,000,000, filling up almost all the available land. Producing rice at a lower cost than the Japanese, the Formosan peasant or small landowner benefits from the Japanese Government's efforts to keep the price of rice above a minimum low level.

The big Japanese sugar companies have tried to expropriate peasant land, to turn the peasants from small owners into hired laborers. The motive for this attempt is the belief that sugar can be cultivated more efficiently in large plantations owned by the companies. But the peasants offer stiff resistance; the land purchasing program makes relatively slow progress.

The experience of Formosa has shown conclusively that the Chinese peasant can underlive the Japanese. This fact may well prove decisive for the success of the grandiose paper schemes for settlement of large numbers of Japanese on the land in Manchoukuo.

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Nationalist Vote in India Resists Partial Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The extensive successes obtained in the recent provincial elections by the representatives of the Indian National Congress, the chief organized political Indian group, are looked upon here as a vote for getting "a move on."

The nominal leader of the Congress Party, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is avowedly a Communistic Socialist. He has frankly declared that if he had his way landlords and capitalists would be abolished and the proletariat would hold the reins. But he has also told the electors that he knows he cannot expect to realize his ideals in the near future, and that that does not matter, seeing that what must first be obtained is independence from Britain.

The immediate objective about which the party managers of the congress have made no disguise is therefore the destruction of the newly forged constitution. Thus they are pledged to achieve, by bursting it up from within, if their representation in the new provincial legislatures enables them to do so. But it is doubted whether a party composed of such diverse elements as is the congress can do much with such a program.

The outcome, it is thought, must very largely turn upon the extent of the wisdom, the imagination, the sympathy and the courage shown by British statesmanship in the guidance and, in the last resort, the control of the day to day situation.

An article on "The New Constitution of India" by the Marquis of Zetland, British secretary of state for India, appears in today's Magazine Section.

Armament Extolled As Reich's Offering To Cause of Peace

BERLIN, March 16 (AP)—Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, Germany's "No. 2 man," made a sensational and unexplained reference in a radio speech today to those who believe, as a last resort, "to overcome Germany through murder and cowardly attempts."

In some quarters the phrases were interpreted as a sensational intimation that a possible attempt on the lives of leading personalities of the National Socialist regime might have come to the Government's attention.

The General, whose functions are virtually those of Prime Minister, was speaking in commemoration of the second anniversary of Germany's regained "arms equality."

Coincident with impressive exercises in the Air Ministry's honor court, General Göring, who is the Air Minister, extolled armament as the Reich's greatest contribution to peace.

He not only warned Germany's foreign foes that they would find her prepared, but he shouted: "Woe to anyone at home who tries to undermine this state!"

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SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Union Head Defends Strike Stand

DETROIT, March 17 (AP)—Homer Martin, C. I. O. union president, defended the sit-down strike technique as a necessary retaliation to the Chrysler Corporation's alleged violation of the Wagner Labor Law. As his telegram to this effect was received by Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, strikers in eight Chrysler plants held their positions through the 9 A. M. deadline set by the court for them to evacuate, and showed no indication of leaving as the day wore on.

A band played in front of the Chrysler Jefferson Avenue plant.

Pickets paraded in front of another plant carrying placards which said: "Refuse to move. We'll die before we do."

Four thousand persons gathered in the streets at the vast Dodge Brothers' plant, where 25,000 normally are employed. They sang union songs and shouted encouragement to the men within the plant.

The strikers hoisted a huge American flag over the plant, surmounting a blue U. A. W. A. banner.

Mr. Martin made known the union's stand in a telegram which said:

"We feel that it is necessary to make clear the fact that there cannot be a solution to the problem of the present wave of sit-down strikes as long as employers continue to refuse to fulfill their obligation to society by holding to obsolete methods of dealing with their employees.

Collective Bargaining

"Collective bargaining is the only satisfactory method and when through resistance by the employers this has not been established, labor must adopt the most effective means of inducing management to bargain. Workers have discovered through years of experience and many defeats that special boards and committees, however well intentioned have never proven satisfactory, as automobile workers well know.

"The Chrysler Corporation has admitted that a substantial majority of its employees are members of the U. A. W. A. and in the face of this has flouted the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to agree that the U. A. W. A. has the right to be the bargaining agency of its employees. The Chrysler Corporation and other employers have sought every means at their disposal to defeat the law. They have used one branch of the Government to hinder another. They choose the law which suits them and disregard the law they do not like. Tens of thousands of home-loving, peaceful, law-abiding American citizens do not become lawless criminals overnight. This is absurd.

"The sit-downs have been characterized by peacefulness and absence of violence on the part of the strikers. Care has been taken to protect the plants and property of the company. Employers have in the past never hesitated to call any kind of strike illegal. The issue in these strikes is not their legality but whether or not workers have a right to a better standard of living and improved working conditions. The sit-downs will cease when the conditions which produced them no longer exist.

"We do not doubt for a moment the sincerity of those who propose the setting up of a Law and Order Board, but we are of the opinion that such a board will not serve to eradicate the evils of job insecurity and low wages. Sit-downs are a symptom of a deeper condition and not the cause.

"We ask that those who are interested in law and order use their energies most effectively by helping labor to get rid of the evils at the root of strikes. Workers are not deeply moved by the tearful appeals of millionaire employers for protection of their property against sit-downs when they remember how these same employers have blacklisted them, have paid stool pigeons to spy on them, have paid thugs to terrorize and beat them and have exploited them to the limit of endurance for years.

"Signed: General Executive Board, by Homer Martin."

Payless Teachers Go Out on Strike

SCRANTON, Penna., March 17 (AP)—The Fell Township schools were closed today by a strike of 55 teachers, who said they have been unpaid in four months. Their strike brought a holiday for 1700 students.

John Ruddy, president of the Fell Township Teachers' Association, said the strike was called because of the termination of their contracts by the school directors and that the question of payment of back wages was a minor issue.

"The directors purposely sought to avoid the tenure rights which would go into effect next year," he said. Two teachers declined to join the walkout.

Aluminum Now in Colors

Aluminum in various colors is being produced by a new process in a plant at Birmingham, Eng. The process is electrical and gives a protective covering to the aluminum which becomes an integral part of the metal.

They Head Railway Groups

© Harris & Ewing

J. J. Pelley
President of the Association of American Railroads

George M. Harrison
Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association

Great Railroads Settle Pensions With Employees

(Continued from Page 1)

an annuity reduction of one-fifteenth for each year he is under 65.

3. Employees may retire because of physical or mental disability after 30 years of service with full annuity.

4. Litigation involving the validity of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Tax Act shall, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, be disposed of in such a manner as to carry out the purposes of the agreement.

5. Equal distribution of $100,000,000 in taxes accrued under the Railroad Retirement Act during 1936 between carriers and employees with $50,000,000 going to each.

6. Payment of death benefits to the estates of deceased employees.

7. Inclusion of present pension rolls of railroads under the new plan.

Had the agreement not been reached and had the present Railroad Retirement Act been held invalid by the Supreme Court, as is expected in many quarters, railroad workers would have come under provisions of the Social Security Act. In that event their maximum pensions would have been $85 a month by about 1980. As it is they will be eligible for maximum pensions of $120 a month immediately after Congress approves the agreement.

President Roosevelt initiated the negotiations which led to the agreement. They have been in progress since Jan 7. The announcement of the successful conclusion was made jointly by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

This is the second time within a year that mediation machinery has solved a difficult labor problem in railroads. Last May an agreement was reached on a standard dismissal wage for employees who might lose their positions due to consolidations or mergers. A third problem will soon be tackled, it is understood, in the form of a special unemployment insurance system. Railroad labor is anxious to escape the unemployment compensation section of the Social Security Act, just as it today has escaped from the old-age pension feature of the same act.

The record of the two successful negotiations within such a short time is impressive here and is attracting widespread attention. In no other major industry in the country has such success been attained in labor relations. The suggestion is that the railroad mediation system should be extended to other industries where labor relations are still in a condition frequently described as medieval.

Blast at Manila Plant

MANILA, March 16 (AP)—Twenty-eight persons were killed in an explosion of a Chinese fireworks plant yesterday at Passay, a suburb of Manila. Fire followed the explosion.

Democracy Finds Basis in Well-Paid Labor, Lewis Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The declaration by John L. Lewis, head of the labor movement officially known as the Committee for Industrial Organization, that democracy was the hope and the chief bulwark of democratic peoples throughout the world, brought 20,000 persons to their feet in a mass demonstration against extreme nationalism that packed Madison Square Garden here last night.

It took the form of a nationwide protest by Gentiles and Jews against nationalist extremes and came out strongly for religious and personal freedom and against anything that tended to circumscribe liberty.

Messages of sympathy were received from the Governors of Arkansas, Florida, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; from United States Senators, among whom were Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas; William H. King (D) of Utah; Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, and Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and from members of the House of Representatives from states from coast to coast.

Other messages of sympathy with the thought of the meeting were received from leaders in Europe and Asia, among whom were Sir Norman Angell and Thomas Mann, Nobel Peace Prize winners.

Resistless

Mr. Lewis was the chief speaker of the evening, and in his address he inseparably linked free, competent and skilled labor, adequately paid, with democratic government. At the same time, he made it clear that he regarded his unionization movement as the only effective instrument with which labor could express its social, political and economic aims.

He reviewed in detail the labor situation in the United States and referred incidentally to that in Germany, where, he declared, the National Socialist Government had succeeded in crushing the German labor movement. Comparing the situation there with what he saw in the United States, he declared that here labor was strong, untrammeled and crystallized and that it represented two thirds of the population, against which no force can stand.

LaGuardia

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, recently the cause of diplomatic exchanges between the German foreign office and the State Department in Washington, made a short impromptu talk, declaring that when he spoke of oppression and injustice and American peace, his remarks did not need amplification, and there was no need to worry about what anyone said.

This was followed by another criticism of Reichsführer Hitler, who he declared was not "personally or diplomatically satisfaktionsfahig." This was defined as "qualified to give satisfaction."

The meeting adopted resolutions strongly critical of the present German Government and the National Socialist Party, declaring that "they have destroyed all vestiges of democratic and humane and civilized procedure" there.

Speakers other than Mr. Lewis and Mayor LaGuardia were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the congress and chairman of the meeting; Erika Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann, German author now in exile; Dr. Frank Bohn, B. Charney Vladeck, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, and managing director of the Jewish Daily Forward; Dr. Joseph Tannenbaum, chairman of the Joint Boycott Committee of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, which sponsored the meeting, and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Detroit Hotels Reopen; Murphy Arranges Parley

DETROIT, March 17 (AP)—Doormen in gold-braided uniforms replaced blue-coated policemen today at the entrances of four of Detroit's largest hotels and employees were settling back into the routine of "business as usual" after a short-lived series of labor disputes which closed the hostelries for a day.

The establishments were operating under an agreement, signed last night, which provides that by tomorrow night they would submit their differences to a three-man arbitration commission. The parties to the agreement bound themselves to accept the decision of the commission, which is headed by Mayor Frank Couzens and will include representatives chosen by management and labor.

Mediation Arranged

The dispute began Monday afternoon with a sit-down strike of 400 employees of the 15-story Hotel Statler. It proceeded Tuesday morning with lockouts by managements of the 29-story Book-Cadillac, the Detroit-Leland and the Fort Shelby, and was complicated by a retaliatory sit-down by 150 night shift employees who refused to leave the Book-Cadillac.

The trouble reached a climax in a fracas at the Book-Cadillac which resulted in the injury of a house detective and brought out a riot squad of more than 50 policemen. It ended peacefully around a conference table presided over by Gov. Frank Murphy.

The reopening of the hotels followed the conclusion of the Governor's parley. Uniformed police withdrew, barricades were removed from doors, and service gradually was restored.

Guests Outsit Sit-Down

Guests who outsat the sit-down and lockout difficulty rather than trundle trunks to crowded freight elevators and lug hand-baggage down long flights of stairs gratefully accepted the new situation. They included Sonja Henie, figure-skater; Tyrone Power Jr., screen actor, and Miss Madeleine de Charpin, French beauty queen.

Temperamental Lily Pons, diminutive singer, trudged indignantly down 12 flights of stairs to check out of the strike-bound Statler. Approximately 50 guests checked in during the day, despite the lack of service, but the hotels reported that about half of their guests left.

College Freshmen Grow Stronger And Bigger Each Year

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17 (AP)—Larger, stronger, healthier freshmen make up the incoming class at the University of Cincinnati this year than at any time in the 20 years covered by the university records.

"The present generation just coming into manhood," said Dr. Laurence B. Chenoweth, professor of hygiene, "is physically superior to any other generation concerning which definite scientific knowledge exists."

The freshman survey, completed in the past few days, shows the average tallest and heaviest young men and women in 20 years at Cincinnati. The improvement has been uninterrupted for 20 years. It furthermore is confirmed by Harvard and other American university records, which show this trend started at least 60 years ago.

Cincinnati's freshman men are two-tenths of an inch taller and three and three-quarters of a pound heavier than those of last year. The women are six-tenths of an inch taller, seven-tenths of a pound heavier. The 20-year gain is, men, height two inches, weight 13 pounds; women, height, inch-and-a-half, weight, two-and-a-half pounds.

Du Pont Announces Third Wage Boost For Rayon Workers

WAYNESBORO, Va., March 17 (AP)—Officials of the DuPont Company's rayon plant here announced today a 10 per cent increase in the hourly and weekly wages of its approximately 1300 employees. The increase, the third in six months and bringing the accumulative boost to 26 per cent, will add about $15,000 to the plant's monthly pay roll, the announcement said.

Company officials said that "negotions for the increase were carried on between the management and the works council representing the employees."

Business Looking Up; Worker Pays 1933 Pledge

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Workers in the community chest office here decided yesterday that things are really looking up.

A building trades laborer walked into the office and left a small check.

"Here, this is to pay my 1933 pledge," he said. "I haven't had much work since then, but from now on I hope to be better able to do my share."

Labor Board Settles Douglas Plane Strike

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP)—Sit-down strikers and officials of the Douglas Aircraft Company formally composed their differences at a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board Monday. The company agreed not to discriminate against employees because of union activities. A petition charging discrimination, filed by three workers, was withdrawn, as was another which sought to name an exclusive collective bargaining agent for Douglas employees.

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Rosenbaum's is proud to present Walker T. Dickerson footwear which we consider the finest shoes made in America. Arch Relief and Archlock have patented orthopedic features which have proven of invaluable assistance in correct fitting. New Spring styles are now being shown
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Green Faces Sharp Barrage Of Questions by Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16 — Answering senatorial questions today William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of the Roosevelt reorganization plan, said he believed in future "we will have periodical changes" in the Supreme Court membership to keep it abreast of modern needs.

Senator Austin (R), Vermont: Do you think a larger court would be more responsive than one of nine?

Mr. Green: If periodic changes are made it will bring in fresh members able to present a new viewpoint. We are confident many of our complaints would be wiped out if we could have these issues decided by men with a knowledge of the world as it is today.

Senator Austin: Should not this proposal be instituted by an amendment?

Mr. Green: I think this statutory plan should be tried first.

Senator Austin: You want the judicial tribunal to have the same direct and immediate responsibility to the popular will as the legislative tribunal, do you not?

Mr. Green: Not so much to the popular will as to the real needs of our social structure.

Senator Austin: Is it true that the question of enlargement of the Supreme Court has never been considered by any convention of the A. F. of L.?

Mr. Green: The A. F. of L. executive board has power to deal with questions of this sort.

Senator Austin: You put in your statement a number of cases affecting labor interests. Are you not familiar with the long list of Supreme Court decisions favoring labor, protecting labor against too much flexibility of the Constitution?

Mr. Green: I'm familiar with most of the decisions of the Supreme Court affecting labor.

Senator Austin submitted for the record a list of Supreme Court decisions to illustrate his point.

Senator Logan (D), Kentucky: There seem to be two schools of thought about the Supreme Court. The Constitution may be thought of as a tight rope and the Supreme Court the walker of that rope. There are some who believe the Supreme Court ought to walk upright on that rope leaning neither to the right nor left. There are others who believe that as long as the Supreme Court maintains its feet on the rope they may lean whatever way they wish.

Senator Ashurst (D), Arizona: I will say to my learned friend that if you are not a tight rope walker, you won't be in the Senate very long.

Senator Burke (D) of Nebraska: In connection with your suggestion of infusing new blood in the Supreme Court, could that not be accomplished by a definite, not-too-long term for federal judges and their election by the people rather than by appointment?

Mr. Green: That may be, but we're not dealing with that specific proposal.

Senator Burke: Do you believe in a Judiciary independent of the President and the Congress?

Mr. Green: We all believe in that—an independent Judiciary. But we want a Judiciary that's made up of men who understand the social and economic problems of the day.

Senator Burke's questioning of Mr. Green regarding his opinion of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis caused a clash among committee members.

Senator Burke: Do you think Justice Brandeis has lost his common touch?

Mr. Green started to reply in the negative, but Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois protested against asking "personal" questions.

Senator Burke: The Senator is out of order.

Senator Dieterich: I make a point of order.

(Senator Burke withdrew his question.)

Senator Hatch (D) of New Mexico: You are not sponsoring the President's proposal as a temporary expedient, but favor it as a long-time proposition?

Mr. Green: It's not designed as a temporary plan but rather as a permanent plan.

Senator Connally (D.) of Texas: Would you have advocated this bill when Mr. Harding was President?

Mr. Green: I don't think it would serve any good purpose for us to go back to the days of President Harding. But I reiterate that labor is willing to take its chances with the Supreme Court if there is a constant new stream of blood mingling into it.

Organized Labor Takes Stand on Court

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist, at the Hearing in Washington

William Green, Head of American Federation of Labor, Testifies Before Senate Judiciary Committee

Princeton Expert On Law Declares Court Is Political

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University told the Senate Judiciary Committee today that the Supreme Court has manifested "a subtle bias" and has not "based decisions on agreed principles," and urged that a reconstituted court of 15 members should be divided into three panels of five judges each to pass on cases in rotation.

This was only one of the developments of the day, in which the splash made by the comments of Mr. Associate Justice McReynolds before a legal fraternity dinner last night that the "evidence of good sportsmanship" is to accept the outcome of a "fair tribunal," continued to cause spreading ripples throughout the capital.

Professor Corwin slumped far down in his seat as he addressed the chairman, speaking from notes, and tossing newspaper clippings and manuscripts on the table before him as he advanced as though lecturing to a class. The Senators took a liberty not accorded to a class, however, when they catechized their instructor and even took the liberty of reminding him that he had advanced different opinions on another occasion.

This was the contribution of Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, opponent of Mr. Roosevelt's court reorganization plan which Dr. Corwin defended. After Dr. Corwin had completed his preliminary statement in which he accepted the Roosevelt re-organization scheme with addition of six judges, as "the best move under the circumstances," Senator Burke read aloud from an article by Dr. Corwin dated Feb. 11, 1936. In this he discussed proposals to change the size and composition of the court, and concluded that "the court is already large enough."

His Views of Last Year

Dr. Corwin masked any embarrassment he may have felt, and responded that those were his views of last year, and not this year. Senator Henry F. Ashurst, chairman of the committee, who also has switched views on the matter recently, passed Dr. Corwin a paper which the latter read aloud. This proved to be Senator Ashurst's own apologia for his change of front, recently given to the Senate, in which he decried the "withering and embalming vice of consistency."

In essence, Dr. Corwin took the position that the Supreme Court has become a sort of super-legislature by departing from its original position toward the Constitution, and is now a political body—not in the partisan sense, but in the sense that it determines public policies.

Professor Corwin said he had been "startled" at first by the President's proposal, but later became convinced that it was the best move under the circumstances.

The series of adverse decisions by the high court, he said, had left the authority of the New Deal in a fog, and the "fog can be dispelled only by readopting the old system." The court has got away from the real intent of the Constitution, he argued.

Dr. Corwin argued that the court's obligation is to interpret the Constitution broadly enough to meet the requirements of the day and of the future.

"There is no doubt that a vast part of the New Deal legislation could be sustained by doctrines approved by the Court and equally reputable if not more reputable than the doctrines the court used to reject the legislation."

He continued:

"I regard the President's proposal as very moderate. It is the best thing that has been proposed, as far as I can think, to maintain the general continuity of our institutions."

Citing Prof. Reed Powell of Harvard with approval at one point, he quoted him as follows:

"Nine men in Washington have a pretty arbitrary power to annul any statute or ordinance or administrative order that is properly brought before them. The power is an arbitrary power, even if it is not arbitrarily exercised. It is arbitrary in the sense that in the last analysis it is exercised as five or more of the nine men think best.

Basis for Reasonable Doubt

What better basis for "reasonable doubt" could exist, he said, than that four of a court of nine men held in favor of the legislation, and against the majority? He found in the recent decisions of the court an attempt to "insulate the employer-employee relationship."

Turning to the possibilities of correcting the situation by an amendment, Professor Corwin argued that such an effort would be "extremely hazardous." In the case of the Child Labor Amendment, for example, he cited the Gallup poll as showing 76 per cent of the voters in favor of it, and an 83 per cent majority of the voters in New York despite which it was defeated in the New York Legislature, and has been pending in America for 13 years. Furthermore, an amendment would add to the power of Congress, he said; while at the same time it would be exposed to the "same power of interpretation" by the Supreme Court.

"An amendment is a very clumsy method of construing the Constitution," he said.

The proposed enlargement of the Court, he thought "was a very excellent thing—if it had been proposed under other circumstances it would have been welcomed by the whole country."

"I don't agree that the President's proposal is a permanent satisfactory solution," Professor Corwin continued, "and a better system of appointment might be worked out. It would not prevent the recurrence of such situations. I think limiting the age of the bench to 70 would help. I think that a permanent Court of 15 would go a long way if four justices were appointed by each new administration. As the situation is at present it is not a government of law but a government of chance.

McReynolds Rebukes Failure To Abide by Fair Judgments

(Continued from Page 1)

fewer than 100, but there was no effort to keep the Justice's remarks private. At one point—after a tribute to Fraternity Brother Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, who is opposing the President's plan—Mr. Justice McReynolds tried to break off and sit down. The brothers would not permit this, and called for further remarks, with which he obliged. It was the eighty-eighth annual Founders' Day banquet of the fraternity. Stenographic accounts of the speech are thought not to exist.

The Supreme Court, said the Associate Justice, is "like the balance wheel of a watch. Take it out and the works will not function." He added that "the court decide only the things that are submitted to them."

Placing the Responsibility

Evidently referring to incompetent members of the federal judiciary to whom President Roosevelt's plan was in part directed, Mr. Justice McReynolds said:

"The courts are not responsible for those derelicts. The Constitution delegated that power to another."

Further, he indicated that the life of a judge—in enforced austerity—has its difficult sides. "To be a judge is not agreeable work in many ways," he pointed out.

Beginning with his comments on the troublesome times, Mr. Justice McReynolds declared his own faith: Never to forget the oath taken by all officers of the United States to support the Constitution. To which he added:

"I have taken an oath to do justice to the best of my ability; to do justice to rich and poor alike. That obligation I try not to forget.

"I try to protect the backwoodsman in the hills of Georgia as well as the man of wealth in a mansion on Fifth Avenue. And I have the same obligation to the man in the mansion on Fifth Avenue as to the humblest man in any walk of life."

Then followed Mr. Justice McReynolds' reference to the complaints of some attorneys after they lose cases, saying:

"But the evidence of good sportsmanship is that a man who has had a chance to present a fair case to a fair tribunal must be a good sport and accept the outcome."

Urges Alert Citizenship

"Courts only decide things that are submitted to them, and only things that are in dispute come before them.

"Thousands and thousands of things come before the courts that are settled to general satisfaction," he said. "If things come that are not settled to the satisfaction of all, put yourself in place of the courts and see if you could have done better.

"Even in Christianity itself we have acrimonious discussions. Congregation 'A' says it will not go with Congregation 'B.' But if the great congregation says it has a great underlying purpose, there is success."

Mr. Justice McReynolds carefully described the tri-partite structure of the Federal Government, each in its separate category, and with officials in each division sworn to uphold the Constitution.

He concluded with a word against centralization of authority in Washington, and a call for alert citizenship, saying:

"May I remind you that you have the most complicated government since the beginning of time. It is a piece of machinery so difficult to operate that, unless it can have the constant attention of upright and intelligent citizens, its continuation is not possible.

"To manage all its divergent interests and do it intelligently from Washington is impossible. The man who can do it is not born."

Bar Association Undertakes Poll Of Non-Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 17—Critical of its own completed poll of members on the Supreme Court issue, the American Bar Association is now undertaking a new referendum, this time sending out ballots to non-members only. When the secret ballots have been mailed back, the association will have a fair gauge, its officers believe, not only of the opinion of the organization's 29,000 members, but of 126,000 other known lawyers who are not affiliated.

Results of the referendum of its own members, a six-to-one vote against the President's proposal to increase the Supreme Court membership, meanwhile have been analyzed by state and age groups.

No single state or age group showed a majority in favor of the plan, the association states in its summary. But the ratio of opposition ranged from three to one in the South to four to one in the extreme North. Junior members of the association—attorneys under 36 years of age—were only four to one against court enlargement, while their seniors voted seven to one in opposition.

Some of the strongest opposition, as might be expected, was rolled up in the Republican outposts, Maine and Vermont. Lawyers in these two states voted 14 to 1 against the President's plan. But this same high ratio was recorded in South Dakota and Nebraska, where political sentiment is generally far less conservative.

States having the lowest ratio of opposition were Florida and Mississippi. These two southern states, together with the District of Columbia and the territories, voted less than four to one against the Supreme Court increase proposal.

Probe Proposed Of Relief Bureau In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Another mayoral campaign preliminary appeared to be in process at City Hall today where the Board of Aldermen had posted with the Board of Estimate a request for $50,000 to investigate charges of communism and waste in the local emergency relief bureau. All save three of the 62 members of the lower branch are representative of the city-wide Democratic machine, the others being fusion-Republicans, of whom two cast the only negative votes on the inquiry resolution.

Sanction of the expenditure requires a unanimously vote in the appropriating branch and the signature of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, but a mayoral veto may be overridden by a two-thirds aldermanic vote.

The inquiry resolution, introduced by Alderman Joseph E. Kinsley, Bronx Democrat, compares the 16.5 per cent of the relief budget, which went for administrative costs last year, to 6.3 per cent spent in this bracket by the Bureau of Child Welfare. It was brought forward with two hours of denunciatory reference to bureau policies, methods and personnel.

As in 1935, when, under the same sponsorship, the bureau was first investigated by this body and the term "boondoggling" added to the language, the professional social service worker came in for special castigation by the politicians. The heads of the bureau, of which Miss Charlotte Carr is director, were variously catalogued as "a self-seeking, self-perpetuating pressure group engaged in a social service racket" and as a "social service racketeers' association."

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Palestine Fossil Aids Study of Human Race

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 — A fossil miss from Palestine, approximately 20,000 years old, led the parade of ancient peoples today in the opening review of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences' international symposium on early man.

Miss Palestine, five feet tall, inclined to be stout, with heavy eyebrows and not much of a chin, resembled very closely the European Neanderthal type of personnel already familiar to students of human history interested in the Ice Age people. She was introduced to some 300 distinguished Academy guests assembled to participate in this symposium. Dr. Theodore D. McCown, assistant at the Palestine excavations to Sir Arthur Keith, conservator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, was her sponsor.

Visiting savants heard Dr. McCown tell of the discovery in two nearby caves on Mount Carmel of three important skeletons, two of which were men and the third a woman. All were definitely associated with the same geologic period, though the men were declared more nearly like the type of people one might meet in Europe today. They were about six feet tall.

Eurasian Background

Miss Dorothy A. E. Garrod, Research Fellow, Newnham College, Cambridge, who has also done considerable research work in the Palestine field, stated she considered the region to be essentially Eurasian insofar as its ancient inhabitants were concerned, with little or no evidence of people who might have been the ancestors of the Egyptians.

In an address of welcome to the delegates, Dr. John C. Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution of Washington, declared this congress to be the most important round-table discussion yet held on the subject of early human history, one which promises much co-ordination between scientific authorities working on the antiquity-of-man problem in widely separated corners of the globe. In addition, he congratulated the Philadelphia Academy on its 125th anniversary, emphasizing the importance of ultimately examining the facts presented at these meetings "with relation to the present and future of the human world."

Distinguished Gathering

One of the most distinguished assemblies of natural scientists, savants from Asia, the South Seas, Europe, South Africa and the Americas, were present when the four-day symposium on early mankind, opened, celebrating the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Geologists who will contribute their knowledge of most recent earth history; paleontologists who will tell what they have learned from rocks regarding recent plants and animals; physical anthropologists who have a story concerning human anatomic measurements, and archaeologists who can, through their excavations, trace ancient civilizations back some 7000 years—are each to tell their story about the history of the human race, referred to on the program as "early man." The object is to carry the history of the human race back as far as possible in time by correlating the discoveries of some six score investigators working in different parts of the world.

Present knowledge gives the age of men as about 1,000,000 years, a generous past viewed in the light of the usual span of four-score and ten, but an extremely short time viewed in the light of known data on the age of the earth. This has been set at roughly 2,750,000,000 years and some three-fourths of this time passed by, before any living things grew or crept on the face of the earth. Then, say the geologists, it took some 600 million years before fishes developed, 100 million more before land animals came, 100 million before the giant reptiles or dinosaurs appeared, and another 200 million before birds, mammals and modern plants ushered in what is called "modern life."

The History of Humans

The human race, "Homo sapiens," appeared comparatively recently. In fact, if the whole history of the earth were to be represented by a peak the height of Mt. Washington, the entire story of humanity would be a very small pebble forming the tip top.

Fresh from his diggings in the South Seas, with the latest information on the so-called "Java-man" or "Pithecanthropus erectus," first uncovered in the 1890's, is G. H. R. Von Koenigswald, paleontologist of the Opsporingsdienst van den Mijnhouw, Bandoeng, Java. From the Far East with the story of the "Pekin-man" is W. C. Pei of the Institute de Paleontologie Humaine, Paris, France.

Dr. Hellmut deTerra of the Carnegie Institution will review records of early mankind from the Siwalik Hills of India; Daniel S. Davidson, University of Pennsylvania, will speak on the antiquity of man in the Pacific and the question of trans-Pacific migrations; Philip S. Smith, director of the Alaska Division, United States Geological Survey, will discuss certain relations between northwest America and northeast Asia; and the topic of Prof. Jozef Kostrzewski from Poznan University, Poland, is as yet unannounced.

These men are primarily interested in what has been found out regarding the past history of mankind through studies of skeletal remains dug up as fossils in various corners of the earth. Just as a housewife comes to recognize a ham bone through experience in handling one first as roast ham and later in the pea soup, and just as any culinary expert learns to distinguish between a turkey drumstick and the neck, so geologists by comparing the bones they find with those of modern animals, can quickly learn to distinguish one from another.

From such comparisons they learn many things including to what family the creature belonged, whether cat, dog, elephant, or human, approximate size and weight, age, what it ate, how it walked, and even what color it was and how it looked providing some of the outer coat can be found as was the case with frozen mammoths from Siberia and giant sloths from the American southwest. In fact, given a single bone, if it be a characteristic one, any fossil hunter can describe the general appearance of the animal it came from.

That is why there is little difficulty in distinguishing between the remains of anthropoid apes and early mankind. Apes have a stooping posture which gives the very long arm bones and leg bones curves not present in human remains. The brain case is very small compared with men and the teeth relatively larger with the canines so much larger that they fit into gaps in the upper and lower jaws. There are other differences, but these are the usual ones considered.

No one believes today that the human race came from monkeys, but this was long a discussion point among fossil-hunters who searched vainly for a "missing link" which would be half human, half ape.

None was ever found, though in 1891 Dr. E. Dubois, an officer in the Dutch Army, was hunting for fossils near Trinil in the central part of the Island of Java when he uncovered several bones which appeared to be both ape-like and human-like. One was the top of a skull, another a leg bone and two molar teeth. There was one difficulty. The bones were not found very close together and each might have come from a different skeleton, different individuals. Altogether they seemed at first inspection to be the remains of the "missing link" but specialists today are inclined to place Pithecanthropus as at best, a superior type of gibbon. The latest studies on this question are expected to be made public during the symposium.

Reconstruction Work

Also up for consideration are a series of "reconstructed" early men, rebuilt from skulls found in scattered portions of the world. The earliest of these is the Sinanthropus skull found in China, definitely human and from the evidence of other fossil bones around it, probably about 1,000,000 years old. From the ashes of near-by fires found in the same strata, it would appear that even at that early date, men had learned the use of fire

Next in age comes the famous Piltdown skull, "Eonathropus" or "Dawn-man" resembling the Chinese finds largely, but formerly a native of Sussex, England, and hence the oldest known Englishman. The "Dawn-man" came from gravel beds which also yielded mastodons, and rhinoceroses.

Heidelberg-man or Homo Heidelbergensis, is known only from a single jawbone dated from the Pleistocene age or approximately 250,000 years ago. The find was made in the picturesque Elsenz Valley, six miles southeast of Heidelberg. Today it is held in the Paleontological Institute of Heidelberg.

Probably the best known of all prehistoric human remains is Neanderthal-man, known earliest from a skull found not far from the rock of Gibraltar in "Forbes Quarry" in 1848. For many years it remained unstudied until similar remains were uncovered at the entrance of the Neanderthal gorge in Westphalia, Germany. The Neanderthal skull more nearly than any other resembled in size and shape, the skull of modern humans, yet it also was more ape-like than any human skull. The brain was unusually large for a human, and from the flint implements and tools found in the vicinity, he must have been an expert hunter.

In addition, the Spy skeletons, Moustier-man, Rhodesianman, Kanam-man, and the finds at Mount Carmel will come up for discussion.

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WHA Goes Back To Days of The 'Home Made' Tube

With Monitor Newscasters

MADISON, Wis.—WHA, the University of Wisconsin's own radio transmitter, is known today as "America's First Educational Radio Station," but its fame is greater than that. It actually antedates most of the commercial station pioneers, and its engineers even made some of the first tubes used by KDKA at Pittsburgh.

Radio grew at the University of Wisconsin out of the early experiments of professors and students with wireless telegraphy. In 1917 WHA had gone on the air under the call of 9XM. In that year WHA succeeded in putting on the air, as an experiment, what is believed to be the first radiocast of music. Wireless amateurs, it is learned, gasped in amazement to hear music coming over their headphones in place of the familiar dots and dashes.

In 1918 all transmitters were ordered dismantled by the Government as a wartime precaution. The Navy Department allowed the University of Wisconsin to continue its station because of its valuable experimental work. When the war was over, WHA, still known as 9XM, had mastered the job of producing clear telephonic radiocasts.

Pioneer Days

Those pioneer days were exciting. The experimenters often had to make their own radio tubes, which were usually poor and short-lived. Sometimes the engineers worked all night to get a new tube ready for the next day's programs. These early "makers" of radio included Prof. Edward Bennett, Prof. E. M. Terry, and such men as Malcolm P. Hanson, who was later Admiral Byrd's radio engineer at the South Pole.

When radio speech radiocasts became technically possible, it did not take the progressive university long to see the opportunities for education which radio possessed. University and state departments began to use the station, which adopted the call-letters WHA in 1922, for extending their services throughout the State. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture began to radiocast market quotations daily. The university athletic officials began to radiocast basketball games from the gymnasium by remote control. At first some professors refused to speak over the radio, deeming it "undignified," but this attitude rapidly vanished.

Since those early days WHA has continued to grow in the service of the State, which owns it, and of the school, which manages it. Never has a penny's worth of advertising been radiocast.

Child Programs

A station can teach, the managers believe. So WHA radiocasts 11 children's programs each week, which are known as the Wisconsin School of the Air. They feature history dramatizations, creative art, music, current events, and dramatic games. These help the teacher vitalize the class work, and give country schools the talents of people formerly available only to the large city schools.

An even later development is the Wisconsin College of the Air, which offers courses of instruction via the radio. Adults and high school students enroll. The tuition is free, and there are final examinations and certificates of achievement for the "air" students. Agriculture, home economics, arts, general science and social science lessons are given regularly each week. The State Boards, the State Department of Public Instruction and the University cooperate in this work.

"The Monitor Views the News" is a regular feature of WHA, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 9:15. This newscast is said to fit in well with the educational character of the station's work. During political campaigns WHA grants all recognized parties the free and equal use of the station facilities. The station is available to state legislators during legislative sessions.

This is article number 51 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, March 19.

City Workers' Vote Awaited On Plan for Health Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 — Passage of a charter amendment in the March 9 special city election which permits municipal employees to establish a compulsory health insurance system has raised the pertinent questions in official circles of when the plan might be put into effect, and how the Federation of Municipal Employees is going to accept it. The public vote on March 9 was 76,169 for and 56,425 against.

The amendment, as worded, is considered "permissive" in nature and needs compliance by the employees' federation to be placed in operation.

Authorities here believe that this is the first municipal compulsory health insurance plan of its kind in the United States. Consequently, there is no known precedent for such a question as the size of the employee contribution.

Canadian Bills Studied

The only precedent remotely comparable is a compulsory health insurance system recently passed in British Columbia, Canada, but which has failed to be placed in operation there because of sudden outspoken opposition. This Canadian measure was to have been put in operation March 1, but was officially postponed when Premier T. D. Pattullo announced that it was not possible to perfect plans for its inauguration by that date.

City employees here are watching developments in British Columbia closely. They have noted the opposition to the general aspects of the Canadian bill from many angles. But on the other hand they have noted that it is recommended there that the bill of large scope be repealed and smaller areas be tried out first.

As it is understood here, the Federation of Municipal Employees must meet and vote upon acceptance of establishing such a health service system for themselves, and there is said to be a considerable vocal opposition to the idea from within the employees' group.

Exemption Provided

In the amendment voted on by the electorate March 9, there was inserted a clause which exempts from compliance with the act any employee "who depends for healing on prayer." Other employees are believed to be of the opinion that certain of them should be excluded as well, and it is this group that proponents see as their major hurdle.

The exception 'n the charter amendment states:

"Any employee who adheres to the faith or teachings of any recognized religious sect, denomination or organization, and in accordance with its creed, tenets, or principles depends for healing upon prayer in the practice of religion, shall be exempted from the system upon filing annually with the Health Service Board an affidavit stating such adherence and dependence, and disclaiming any benefits under the system."

Other exemptions include any person who earns more than $4500 a year, and any person who has otherwise provided for adequate medical care.

The drive to secure some kind of compulsory health insurance in this State has been a long one. In the last legislature, a bill for state compliance failed; and its sponsors were seen to take the tack of securing municipal acceptance before attempting another state bill. The present plan's acceptance by the voters of San Francisco for their city employees came after a rather desultory campaign, during which little or no opposition was in evidence. Certain newspapers supported the measure.

Spanish Blockade Hits Snag

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment in a protest note to the powers. But the protest has not yet been considered by the non-intervention committee because the rules of procedure in that body necessitate first-hand knowledge of any question raised. Hence France's inquiries into the allegations.

Plan in Jeopardy

If the stories are found to be accurate—and some of them appear to be borne out by statements of Italian prisoners—the whole non-intervention agreement may once more be in jeopardy. It is already being whispered that it is not really safe to entrust a watch on the Catalan coast to Italian warships, lest instead of merely preventing contraband from reaching the Spanish Government, warships should serve as a screen for landing a Francoist expeditionary force to attack Barcelona.

Italy's denials that any more men have been landed since the volunteer ban came into operation have apparently been accepted by the British Government in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, judging by the statement in the British House of Commons by Viscount Cranborne, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on Monday. But in view of her past actions little reliance is placed on Italian protestations of innocence by a majority of observers both in and out of the Commons.

Italian Intervention Protested by Spanish Envoy at Washington

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy stated that Ambassador de los Rios had transmitted to Secretary Hull a note protesting what he termed the "invasion" of Spain by Italian troops.

The Ambassador declared that the Italians were "contributing to the material and moral destruction of Spain."

Embassy attachés said the Ambassador believed "that his country's appeal to the universal conscience is particularly justified in the United States, since this nation originated the Kellogg Pact to which Spain adhered."

They said the assertions regarding Italian troops conveyed to Secretary Hull were similar to those made public in Geneva two days ago in a protest which the Spanish Foreign Minister made to the League of Nations.

German Munitions Ships En Route to Insurgents, Spain's Envoy Declares

LONDON, March 17 (AP) — The Spanish Government's Ambassador protested to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today that two German ships, loaded with war materials, were en route to a Spanish insurgent port—in violation of the European neutrality agreement.

The Ambassador, Pablo Azcarate y Florez, said the vessels, August Cords and Consul Cords, were loaded at Bremen and now were at Antwerp.

Mr. Eden agreed to bring the matter to the attention of the Non-Intervention Control Board. Meanwhile, informed persons said that the land and sea neutrality patrol of Spain would be fully effective by March 23.

Italians Routed in Spain

MADRID, March 17 (AP) — The Government reported today that its massed bombing fleets had virtually demolished the important towns of Siguenza and Brihuega, behind the insurgent front lines in the Guadalajara sector.

Outlining the success of its campaign of terror to demoralize what was described as Italian peasant soldiery, the Government declared that eight tons of bombs were dropped and 1,000,000 machine-gun bullets were fired into the retreating ranks of the disorganized insurgents on the northeastern front.

Some 25 bimotored bombers and 60 pursuit planes were reported to have been massed into one gigantic fleet for the raids.

The returning fliers reported that they could see from the sky that the towns of Siguenza and Brihuega were only wastes of smoking ruins after the terrific bombardment.

"Government-held Trijueque, the aviators said, had been virtually blown out of existence by insurgent artillery bombardment."

The insurgents, in retaliation for their reported defeat on the Guadalajara Front some 45 miles northeast of the capital, opened the heaviest bombardment in weeks against the heart of the city.

The first warning shell screamed over the Gran Via—one of Madrid's important business streets — at 10:45 a. m. and crashed into a building, causing at least five casualties.

Government fliers in the mass raids that provoked the bombardment in some instances flew so low over the insurgent columns they were almost hedge-hopping.

As they swooped down they machine-gunned trucks loaded with soldiers and straggling columns of infantry.

Many of the fliers reported seeing the trucks burst into flames as they passed.

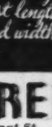
Automatic Radio To Call Help at Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—An automatic radio alarm equipped to summon help in case distress signals are received at sea has been made available to American ship owners, the Radio-Marine Corporation of America announced yesterday. The device was said to have been approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

Intended for the use of vessels employing only one radio operator, the automatic signal may be adjusted to receive the telegraphic characters of the international emergency alarm from other vessels. If four such signals are received, or if the efficiency of the device is impaired because of mechanical disorder, lights are switched on and bells sounded.

Vessels installing the automatic alarm will have the equivalent of a permanent watch in the radio operator's room, officials of the company said. They added that it would not be recognized on passenger vessels as a substitute for radio operators.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The Sierras Seemed Far, Far Away!

I HAD lived solely for the moment when I should behold the superb architecture of the Sierra Nevadas at close range, and now a Spanish tram was bringing us together. Those distant snowy peaks had tantalized me ever since I had first caught sight of them on the railway journey north from Ronda.

The tram was a narrow-gauge line which had then recently been taken over by the Government, following a strike. It lurched and careened alarmingly. Beside me was a shriveled old washerwoman, for whom the driver stopped at various stages, while she collected her laundry. Climbing higher and higher, we left the tamer landscape behind. We cut through valleys, and were suddenly in the midst of olive orchards, their feathery foliage blue-gray against the brick-red soil. We rattled past gipsy caves, which looked like hornets' nests, built into the hill-slopes. The giant prickly pear gave to the scene a Dali touch, while the gipsies, with flowers in their hair, and costumes in barbaric colors, inspired us in the same way that such visions had once inspired Goya. The gipsies were sitting in a row against the white-washed walls of their caves, weaving baskets. We noticed their proud postures, and I remembered hearing that the reason they had such straight backs was because they never stooped to work.

* * *

ON THE ROAD running parallel with the tram-line was a steady parade of donkeys. The panniers of one were loaded down with grasses, giving him a shaggy, prehistoric appearance. On another donkey sat an old wrinkled dame, chewing a straw. She was perched on some bamboo poles, sitting on one side of the beast. On still another donkey the rider, straddling a sheepskin in lieu of a saddle, was pulling a ram along the dusty road. Came a peasant driving a long-snouted pig before him, followed by a whole family, the father astride his mule, while his wife and children trudged behind.

Presently the road lost itself in a foot-path up a steep hill. The tram persevered through more cultivated areas, boasting artificial irrigation. Steep hills now closed in on us, some dotted with fig trees in fruit, others a rich green with planted grasses. The giant patchwork quilt, which a giant granny had designed and laid over the hills, presented squares and triangles of grays, reds, greens and browns and the shadows of a dying sun transmuted this work of art into a cubist's dream.

* * *

THE HIGHER WE climbed, the higher climbed the hills. No longer could I see their tops, by craning my neck out of the open window. One could almost measure the gradient by the slackening speed of the tram, and shortly afterward we passed what was advertised as the highest practicable motor road in Europe. Laid along mountain shelves were snowy *pueblos*, with white-washed, yellow-roofed cottages—*Huertas, Canales*—I remember one in particular, called *Pinos-Gentil*. It had narrow, crooked streets. Strings of pimientos were drying outside many of the cottages, and red and black fox-skins as well. Everywhere the family washing, spread over prickly pears, was ballooning in the breeze.

The air became more and more bracing and the smell of fresh earth and of growing things made us sniff with pleasure. And now weird and colossal stone-shapes obstructed our view—great towering rocks cleft in two by the glacial period; huge, flat stones balanced precariously on perpendiculars, like the druidical ruins at Stonehenge; exquisitely shaped hills, with soft undulations serving as a background to rugged red stone; mica in great layers, and copper-colored rocks like cathedrals. Halfway down from a suspension bridge was a lofty savage rock, standing rudely in the middle of a quiet green plateau, where olive trees grew. The only sign of life far below was a footpath, narrow as a pencil line, along which a goat-herd and his dribble of goats moved imperceptibly, single file.

* * *

THE TRAM HAD been rattling through a cave of stalagmites, through paper-thin mountain walls, along roadbeds not much wider than the rails; it had been girdling mountains by clinging desperately to its sides; and it had been crossing short, deep Moorish bridges. Suddenly it stopped at the entrance to a tunnel. We looked down, straight into three hundred feet of void. We were on a narrow, cobwebby bridge, which spanned untold abysses. When would the tram be starting again? I asked the conductor nervously. I felt certain that that bridge was too frail to hold us up long.

"*Mañana!*" he replied, with a certain smile. I couldn't tell whether he was laughing at me, or at my American impatience.

We got out, with the other passengers (the postman and the washerwoman), and strolled along the rails to where a waterfall like lace fichu was dashing down from above and, passing under the bridge, continued its downward gallop until it lost itself in the foaming River Darro. An hour later, the power came on again, and the tram continued its slow, jerky climb. The postman, who had put the trolley back on whenever it slipped the cable, departed at the last station, which consisted, like the rest, of simply an inn where the entire family grouped itself picturesquely in the doorway.

* * *

BUT ENOUGH: WE pronounced the journey a feat in aesthetics as well as in engineering. It had a curve possessing all the qualities of successful drama. When we arrived, after one and one-half hours, it was to find that the majestic, long-sought Sierras had retreated farther than ever from our view! What we saw, instead, was a broken-down American truck standing in front of a shabby white house, in the midst of wild desolation! We climbed a promontory and mournfully gazed at the ever-retreating Sierras. At which auspicious moment a rooster and some hens also climbed a promontory opposite us, and gazed dispassionately at the dilapidated truck. Sheer mockery!

Ever since that journey I have regarded the peaks of the Sierras like the horns of the unicorn—absolutely aloof and unreachable!

CLARISSA LORENZ

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

THE COAST OF LABRADOR, SOUTH DEVON

SEAFARING traditions of the men of Devon, and their love of enterprising ventures, are commemorated in the name of the short stretch of coast between the estuary of the Teign and Babbicombe Bay. It is known as Labrador. With that distant territory an English merchant, plying from Teignmouth, traded in the seventeenth century and called after it this bit of homeland shore.

On the road from Teignmouth to Torquay, by way of the toll bridge across the estuary to Shaldon, there is an entrance, high above the sea, to Labrador. Visitors are charged a small fee, if they wish to descend the many steps and steep paths of the cliff to the beach. Out of the tourist season, the place is almost deserted. Sheltered from the wind, one can sit on a ledge of rock, admiring the views east and west of rugged red coast, dense woods and a sea coldly blue by contrast; or thinking of smugglers' tales—for the spot was once the haunt of a notorious band.

But the beauty of Labrador is best seen, and its romantic past best imagined, when one is in a boat headed for Shaldon. This village on the southern bank of the estuary is just beyond the great bluff of the Ness, looming in the distance. As the boat rounds the rocks into the open sea, the likeness of the Ness to a giant face, crowned by a crop of green hair, is more apparent. It is the most characteristic feature of the landscape from Teignmouth sands, which are hidden by it in this view.

To these sands a motor ferry plies from Shaldon's protected beach. In suitable weather, people use this means of transit more than that of the toll bridge. Near the landing place some old salt, or fisherman in communicative mood, can tell a good yarn of Labrador's merchant venturer or of its smugglers' exploits. He may also, with a comprehensive gesture, include this bit of coast line in a tale of the last foreign invasion of England. How, two years after the landing of William of Orange, in 1688, at not far distant Brixham, Teignmouth was set afire by the French, when Louis XIV hoped to induce the West Country to rise in support of James II; and how the raiders failed and were driven back to their ships by the militiamen of Cornwall and Devon.

Galleons

WHEN the sky is gray,
My little thoughts,
Contented, stay
All cozily at home
And intimate.
They warm themselves
Before the grate
When the sky is gray.

On a dappled day,
My errant thoughts
All sail away,
Borne by the bellied clouds
On sea-blue skies,
To ports where they roam free
In pirate guise
On a dappled day.

CAROLINE JENNINGS KUNKEL

Even This Was Home

OUR Parisian home was, it is true, almost devoid of every elegance or convenience.

It was a single room, not unlike a huge typewriter-case, and at the back was a big gallery, reached by a flight of wooden interior stairs. We had no gas, no water, and only recently had been able to get in the electric light. Yet here for twenty odd years we had contrived to be content.

Earlier in history it had been the stables of the old Parisian omnibus company; no more than the gallery and a parquet floor were needed to transform it from a lodging-place for horses to the home of an artist. Yet, starkly simple though it might be, we felt our impending regrets. Its very simplicity had taught us simplicity, and here we had lived the simple life so long and with so much pleasure that we should hardly be tempted to live in any other way.

Twenty years of even the most simple existence bring accumulations. Jo had dashed over to London, and in a hurried week's scamper had found a new lodging, at three times the price for not so much room. Now we had to face the definite problem of upheaval.

In twenty years we had made this bare box something of a work of art. Serbian or Albanian rugs covered the divans or hung on the walls; huge pieces of pottery, dishes from Seville or Granada, walnut oil jars from the South of France, a green glass carboy, like an immense bubble about to burst, a yellow Chinese jar that we had once used as a decorative substitute for a ginger cat—all these had to find new places in the new home.

But we would not have twenty years in which to shape the new place; we could not fit ourselves by gentle degrees, trial and error, until it grew just right. This time we should have to think everything out beforehand; we had to see our new place in the mind's eye, or at least Jo must, since I had not yet seen the place at all.

Therefore her chief preoccupation was not what should we transport to London, but what should we discard.

In one corner of the studio was an alcove, and over the alcove was a small loft. What that loft might contain gave me qualms of dismay. In one matter Jo and I are temperamentally opposed: she is a hoarder, I am a chucker. Like the White Knight, she will collect anything, murmuring to herself: "It may come in useful some day." Clearly in such a case there must be a working agreement.

We had fixed things thus: if I got exasperated with a thing and threw it into the ash-bin Jo was to leave it undisturbed, but if she could first smuggle it into the loft I was not to touch it. We won't say that the agreement was always scrupulously observed. "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds," says Emerson. Should Jo think I had been too hasty she might rescue my castaway and transfer it to the loft. But I, on the other hand, had never dared to violate the loft.—JAN and CORA GORDON, in "The London Roundabout." (London: Harrap. New York: McBride under the title, "We Explore London.)

For the Children's Playtime

THERE came a day when we left The Grange for a larger house in Hertfordshire. That meant a journey by road in a wagonette drawn by a pair of horses, so that we left the old house in the morning, came to the Salisbury Arms in Hertford for what was then dinner, and drove out afterwards to the new house in time for tea. I remember little of the arrival, except a sense of space, for there was a wide lawn in front of the house, and a herbaceous border running the whole length of the lawn. I remember new bread for tea, and warm milk with bubbles in a big white jug; and I think we must have been put to bed early.

But the next morning! I was out before breakfast, and discovered the back lawn. That there should be such a thing as a back lawn was new knowledge, and so was the idea of a lawn that was a slope, for hitherto all lawns had been flat. The back lawn was indeed rather a sharp slope, only mown on the parts nearest to the house, and planted with various trees—cedars, box, beech, and best of all a tulip tree. But the discovery that morning, as I wandered up the slope in my rubber boots—we called them Wellington boots in those days—through grass soaked with dew that shone rainbow-colours in the sun, was that a lawn could hold cowslips. I had never before picked a cowslip: I do not know why, but none grew in the fields by The Grange. That remains one of the moments of sudden delight that stand out in my memories of gardens. There were other plants of cowslips near, and blackbirds sang as I came back to the house with my bunch. . . .

Trees stand out in memories of that garden. There were two pink-flowering chestnuts, the first I had seen, one by a gate of the drive and one by a swing which was put up for us, so that a pink chestnut seems to me today the proper tutelary tree for children's playtime. Another was a maple, which to my wondering eye turned crimson while other trees were green; and a third was the tulip tree on the back lawn, of which the green and orange flowers light those days of childhood. I have seen finer trees since, but I did not know until then that any tree could carry flowers like tulips.

And there were roses. I had been told before we came to the garden that it was famous for its roses, and I remember being disappointed when I first saw it that there were none in bloom. But when June passed to July I gained a new knowledge of what roses could be. There was no little crimson rose to take the place in my heart of the rose I had left behind at The Grange, but instead there was a wealth of other China roses, and a long walk up the side of the back lawn which was arched and bordered with roses of many kinds, of which I remember best the Austrian briars. We were allowed to pick those little yellow roses, but I think my chief interest in the rose-walk was that it held birds' nests.—ERIC PARKER, in "The Gardener's England." (London: Seeley Service, Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

"I will not turn away from them"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE present juncture in national and world affairs, many noble-hearted men and women are striving to aid the unfortunate; and all engaged in this work agree that great wisdom is necessary in order successfully to administer help. Patience, tact, tenderness—how these uplift the fallen, revive the despairing!

On the other hand, philanthropists not infrequently meet with ingratitude and deceit. How does the individual react to such conduct? In many cases he promptly withdraws his benefactions, deciding that the offender is unworthy of them. But he who has learned in Christian Science that his one duty is to demonstrate Godlikeness, remembers that God is unchanging Love, and that one who has been deceived by evil needs not less brotherliness, but more. He does not scatter benefits where they are trodden underfoot, nor give money to those who misspend it, but with unabated kindliness he continues doing good to all. He knows that no circumstance can prevent him from expressing good. "It is a false sense of love that, like the summer brook, soon gets dry," writes Mary Baker Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 18). No alienation from those in need would result from either duplicity, ingratitude, or even actual malice, were one always to follow the example of Chist Jesus, the Way-shower.

The prophet Jeremiah recorded God's denunciation of Israel's disobedience, ingratitude, and the culminating sin of idolatrous worship. But, listening for the voice of God, he caught the accents of divine compassion: "They shall be my people, and I will be their God. . . . And I will make an everlasting covenant with them, that I will not turn away from them, to do them good." These sublime words reveal the universal nature of God, Love, the Father of all, made known most fully to mankind, about six centuries after the time of Jeremiah, by Christ Jesus, who said (Matthew 5:42, 44, 45): "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away. . . . Do good to them that hate you, . . . that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good."

Thus the Master helped his students to understand the unchangeable, impartial, everlasting goodness of God, pointing to the fact that spiritual man, made in the divine image and likeness, also manifests unchangeably the divine qualities. The earthly life of Jesus exemplified this teaching. He did not condemn Peter, who denied him, or Judas, who betrayed him. Although their actions were foreknown to him, Jesus did not separate himself from them in any way. Faithfully, by precept and example, he continued to do them good.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science perceived that the teachings of Christ Jesus could not be reduced to general practice while men continued to believe Deity to be variable. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 94) she states: "The eastern empires and nations owe their false government to the misconceptions of Deity there prevalent. Tyranny, intolerance, and bloodshed, wherever found, arise from the belief that the infinite is formed after the pattern of mortal personality, passion, and impulse." She therefore strove to bring to mankind the vision of God as divine Love, the same yesterday, today, and forever—the vision she had gained from her study of the Bible. And she proved that the individual who is imbued with this truth about God, reflects the divine mercy.

Thousands of those healed in Christian Science can testify that the contemplation of God as wholly, eternally, and omnipotently good, conclusively exposes evil as nothing more than a false claim, a lie against God and man in His image. Jesus asked no impossible thing of his followers when he bade them emulate the divine compassion. When one ceases to believe in a manlike God and understands the true nature of Deity, the Godlike man becomes apparent.

It may be argued that in modern times one who literally obeys the commands of Jesus lays himself open to imposition. It is true that rank weeds as well as choice flowers thrive in the sunlight; but the Master showed in his parable of the tares that in the time of harvest the tares are destroyed, while the wheat is gathered into the barn. Evil destroys itself. The Christian Scientist's task, day by day, is to stand ready to do good, not less to those whom the world calls undeserving than to others. When striving to exercise forbearance towards one in the face of seeming wrong, it is always helpful to review the good which the offender has expressed, somewhere, to someone, in some relation of life. Every gleam of goodness is a manifestation of God, and as one dwells upon this good, the true sense of love towards a brother is rekindled, and naturally takes form in service. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Ich will mich nicht von ihnen abwenden"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEI der gegenwärtigen Lage der nationalen und Weltangelegenheiten sind viele edelmütige Menschen bestrebt, den Unglücklichen zu helfen; und alle, die sich dieser Arbeit widmen, geben zu, daß erfolgreiche Hilfeleistung große Weisheit erfordert. Wie sehr doch Geduld, Feingefühl und Anteilnahme die Gefallenen aufrichten, den Verzweifelnden wieder Mut einflößen!

Dagegen begegnen die Menschenfreunde nicht selten Undank und Betrug. Wie verhält sich der einzelne gegen solches Benehmen? In vielen Fällen entzieht er den Frevlern sofort seine Wohltaten und entscheidet, daß einer, der sich so vergeht, ihrer nicht wert ist. Wer aber in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen gelernt hat, daß es seine einzige Pflicht ist, Gottähnlichkeit zu beweisen, denkt daran, daß Gott die unveränderliche Liebe ist, und daß einem, der sich vom Bösen irreführen ließ, nicht weniger sondern mehr Brüderlichkeit not tut. Er erweist keine Wohltaten, wo sie mit Füßen getreten werden, noch gibt er solchen Leuten Geld, die es sinnlos ausgeben; aber mit unverminderter Freundlichkeit fährt er fort, allen Gutes zu tun. Er weiß, daß kein Umstand ihn hindern kann, das Gute auszudrücken. „Es ist eine falsche Liebe, die wie der Bach im Sommer bald vertrocknet", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902 (S. 18). Keine Entfremdung von den Notleidenden würde die Folge von Doppelzüngigkeit, Undank oder sogar tatsächlicher Bosheit sein, wenn man stets dem Beispiel des Wegweisers Christus Jesus folgte.

Der Prophet Jeremia berichtet Gottes Mißbilligung des Ungehorsams, des Undanks und der schwersten Sünde des Volkes Israel, der Abgötterei. Als er aber auf die Stimme Gottes horchte, vernahm er Worte göttlichen Erbarmens: „Sie sollen mein Volk sein, so will ich ihr Gott sein; . . . und will einen ewigen Bund mit ihnen machen, daß ich nicht will ablassen, ihnen Gutes zu tun". Diese erhabenen Worte enthüllen das allumfassende Wesen Gottes, der Liebe, des Vaters aller, das Christus Jesus etwa 600 Jahre nach Jeremia der Menschheit am vollständigsten klarlegte. Er sagte (Matth. 5, 42. 44. 45): „Gib dem, der dich bittet, und wende dich nicht von dem, der dir abborgen will. . . . Tut wohl denen, die euch hassen, . . . auf daß ihr Kinder seid eures Vaters im Himmel; denn er läßt seine Sonne aufgehen über die Bösen und über die Guten".

So half der Meister seinen Jüngern die unveränderliche, unparteiische und ewige Güte Gottes verstehen, und er wies darauf hin, daß der zum göttlichen Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene geistige Mensch die göttlichen Eigenschaften ebenfalls unveränderlich bekundet. Das Erdenleben Jesu veranschaulichte diese Lehre. Er verdammte weder Petrus, der ihn verleugnete, noch Judas, der ihn verriet. Obgleich Jesus im voraus wußte, wie sie handeln würden, trennte er sich keineswegs von ihnen. Durch Ermahnung und Beispiel erwies er ihnen aufrichtig unablässig Gutes.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkannte, daß die Lehren Christi Jesu nicht allgemein betätigt werden können, solange die Menschen an dem Glauben festhalten, daß die Gottheit veränderlich sei. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 94) erklärt sie: „Die verkehrte Regierung der östlichen Reiche und Völker rührt von den dort vorherrschenden falschen Auffassungen von der Gottheit her. Tyrannei, Unduldsamkeit und Blutvergießen, wo sie sich auch finden, erwachsen aus der Annahme, daß der Unendliche nach dem Muster sterblicher Persönlichkeit, Leidenschaft und sterblichen Impulses gebildet ist". Sie war daher bestrebt, der Menschheit die Erkenntnis zu bringen, die sie durch ihr Ergründen der Bibel erlangt hatte, nämlich, daß Gott die göttliche Liebe ist gestern und heute und dieselbe auch in Ewigkeit. Und sie bewies, daß der Mensch, der von dieser Wahrheit über Gott durchdrungen ist, die göttliche Barmherzigkeit widerspiegelt.

Tausende, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geheilt wurden, können bezeugen, daß das Nachdenken darüber, daß Gott vollständig, ewig und allmächtig gut ist, das Böse überzeugend als bloße falsche Behauptung, als Lüge über Gott und den Menschen in Seinem Ebenbild bloßstellt. Jesus verlangte von seinen Nachfolgern nichts Unmögliches, als er sie das göttliche Erbarmen nachahmen hieß. Wenn wir aufhören, an einen menschenähnlichen Gott zu glauben und das wahre Wesen der Gottheit verstehen, wird der gottähnliche Mensch offenbar.

Hier könnte wohl eingewendet werden, daß sich einer, der heute die Gebote Jesu buchstäblich befolgt, der Ausnützung aussetzt. Zwar scheint das Sonnenlicht nicht nur auf erlesene Blumen, sondern auch auf wucherndes Unkraut; aber der Meister zeigte in seinem Gleichnis vom Weizen, daß das Unkraut zur Zeit der Ernte vernichtet, der Weizen dagegen in die Scheune gesammelt wird. Das Böse vernichtet sich selber. Es ist die Aufgabe des Christlichen Wissenschafters, Tag für Tag bereit zu sein, Gutes zu tun und zwar denen, die es nach Ansicht der Welt nicht verdienen, ebenso gut wie andern. Bei dem Bestreben, trotz scheinbaren Unrechts Langmut gegen jemand zu üben, ist es immer hilfreich, an alles Gute zu denken, das der Missetäter einmal irgendwo im Leben gegen jemand bekundet hat. Jeder Schimmer von Güte ist eine Bekundung Gottes, und durch Nachdenken über dieses Gute wird die wahre Liebe gegen einen Bruder wieder entfacht und kommt unwillkürlich im Dienen zum Ausdruck. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 13): „Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben. Sie ist der offene Quell, der da ruft: ‚Wohlan, alle, die ihr durstig seid, kommet her zum Wasser' ".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

March Flowers

SPRING must be here, for I have seen today
The first pale petals of a primrose glowing,
And as I passed along the garden path,
I found some violets growing.

In England, long ago, beneath the trees
We watched spring sunshine through the bare boughs streaming;
And in the leafy mould beside our feet
Flowers such as these were gleaming.

GWEN CASTLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New Device Emits Any Tone at Will

Electrostatic instrument is thought capable of making 130,000,000,000,000 different sounds, from the back-fence pussy to Stradivarius in hands of a maestro.

News in Radio

Prof. Edwin B. Kurtz — Head of Electrical Engineering Department, University of Iowa
M. F. Larsen — Graduate Student of University of Iowa, Inventor of Electrostatic Generator
Don Lewis — Graduate Psychologist, University of Iowa

Electronic music which harnesses the oscillations of vacuum tubes or the fluxes of magnetic fields producing new sounds unlike typical musical instruments, has provided a fascinating field for the physicists. In fact there are several successful electric organs based on this principle.

This type of music caused by electrical circuits has been the plaything of a group of natural scientists in the University of Iowa at Iowa City. Here a group of experimenters headed by M. F. Larsen, inventor of the "electrostatic tone generator," basis of the electrically produced music, and Prof. Edwin B. Kurtz, head of the electrical engineering department, have worked for several years, developing a complicated device capable of making 130 trillion different sounds.

Included in the sounds that the electrostatic tone generator can produce are noises like a maestro tuning his violin, a 17-year locust coming out of hibernation, and a bassoon player stuck on a low note. According to the inventor, Mr. Larsen, an electrical engineer, the machine can produce any sound now known and many new sounds that nothing else can produce. The tone synthesizer was built by Mr. Larsen for research work in speech psychology conducted by Dean Carl E. Seashore, internationally known psychologist.

Many years ago Dean Seashore developed a series of tests for musical ability and through the use of the new tone generator these tests have been revised. Another project which the tone producer has determined is how tiny a difference in tone quality can be detected by the average human ear.

After spending a year building the apparatus, its inventor calibrated it so that he can produce any noise asked for in a few minutes. He has plans for an "electrostatic tone generator organ," a single musical instrument operating on the same principle as the research machine which will put a combined army of one-man bands to shame.

Imagine a musical instrument versatile enough to make any noise from that like a cat on your back fence to the pure melody of a Stradivarius violin in the hands of a master musician. That will be the tone synthesizer made into a musical instrument.

There are other factors besides those of pitch and loudness which determine how a noise will sound. In the new device there are 16 plates divided into segments on a single shaft which is turned by a fast electric motor at a constant speed. Each successive plate has segments of metal twice as large as the preceding plate, thus producing 16 components of the sound heard from a loud speaker.

By varying the components and the intensities of them an heretofore unheard of variety of sounds can be produced. A simplified method of adjusting the machine for certain common sounds has been devised by punching cards so that proper electrical contacts can be made—a method like that used in a player piano.

Once the machine is at its regular speed created by standard 60-cycle current it will produce pure tones from all 16 revolving plates. If the first plate is making 100 vibrations a second, the second plate will make 200, the third 400, and so on, multiplying through all 16 plates. A study of subjective sounds with the machine has disclosed that an eye on the tone generator control board is more reliable than the ear. A 100 vibrations a second sound has no physical being in the air, it cannot be photographed as most sounds can, and the ear cannot, of course, hear it.

But when a 200 vibration a second sound is produced with the 100 vibration sound, the latter can be heard. The 200 vibration sound alone is different and photographs differently than when the low-freequency sound is added to it.

The machine's crowning accomplishment to date is the reproduction of a human vowel such as "ah." Furthermore, it can be done like the voice of some particular individual, whether he speaks with a sharp Yankee twang or a southern drawl!

These sound experts hope to make a genuine "talking machine" whose "voice" is its own, rather than reproductions of human speech.

Daughter of Saito Queen Of Cherry Blossom Fete

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The District of Columbia Government chose Miss Sakiko Saito, daughter of the Japanese Ambassador, Hirosi Saito yesterday as queen of the annual cheery blossom festival here. The cherry trees, known the country over, were given to the national capital by the Japanese many years ago.

The festival will be after Easter at a time to be governed by flowering of the trees.

Business Learns From Government On Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 17—Business, which is supposed to teach efficiency to government, is in turn looking to government to learn better methods of hiring help, rating employees on the job, and stimulating them to advance in the service. In other words, business is taking over some parts of the merit system.

A tendency of large corporations to adapt the personnel methods of government to their own use is reported by Dr. Marshall E. Dimock, professor of public administration at the University of Chicago. Dr. Dimock is in touch with personnel officers and executives of a number of leading industrial concerns, gathering material for a book, and he says he has been struck by two facts: One, that large-scale business has neglected the personnel field; the other, that many industrial leaders are now awake to the fact that government has something to teach them.

Large corporations, like governments, must grapple with the problems of bureaucracy, says Dr. Dimock. Corporation bureaucracies are subject to evils similar to those of government—rigidity, lack of initiative, failure to recognize individual merit and reward it. Techniques to overcome these evils are similar for both organizations, the experts say. They include improved methods of recruiting help, of discovering abilities through examination, schemes to measure efficiency of persons in service and to promote them on the basis of such rating, classification of jobs according to analysis of function and systems of training in service. And these are the methods some progressive civil service boards in the different levels of government have developed.

Some business leaders made their acquaintance with the personnel methods of the Federal Government during the World War, when they offered their services to Washington. Among this group, said Dr. Dimock, are Walter S. Gifford, pesident of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. With others, the interest is more recent. Some are just beginning to see that much labor trouble might be avoided, according to this authority on administration, if as much study were given to the human element in business as is now given to technical efficiency.

Compulsory Drill Called Un-American; Maine Change Asked

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 17 (AP)—Compulsory military training in land-grant colleges and schools was attacked yesterday as "undemocratic and un-American" at a legislative hearing on a bill to make such training optional at the University of Maine.

Ministers favored the bill, which they said would promote religious and academic freedom. Representatives of military and patriotic organizations opposed the measure, saying it was an "opening wedge for a complete pacifist program."

The present 70-year-old law requires two years of military training for all male university students.

Improving Travel by Railroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Tourist coach or extra-fare Pullman, railroad passenger cars nowadays are being made and equipped with the comfort and convenience of the passenger in mind. Whether one pays a "de luxe" rate or looks first for economy, he is likely to find, at least he will as time goes on, that his accommodations are of the latest in design, material, color, and convenience.

For example, the Santa Fé announces that it has ordered 97 lightweight, streamlined cars. Sixty-seven of these will be used on the famous Chief which runs between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Forty-five of these will be made by the Pullman Company and 22 by the Budd Manufacturing Company. The other 30 cars, all made by Budd, will go into service on the Scout, the Santa Fe's transcontinental, low-fare, all-coach and tourist-Pullman train.

When the new cars are delivered, the Chief, which runs each day, and which, of course, isn't one train, but several with the same name and schedule, will consist of a club baggage car; a club lounge; diner; observation car with four drawing rooms and a double bedroom; one 14-section car; one 18-roomette car; two cars containing two drawing rooms, two compartments and four double bedrooms; and two cars each containing eight sections, two compartments and two double bedrooms.

The roomette is something entirely new. Each is designed for one passenger and contains berth, of the folding type, washstand, toilet and wardrobe.

The Santa Fe says it prefers not to announce yet whether the new Chief will be pulled by Diesel or steam power. It now uses an unstreamlined but powerful Diesel engine. The Santa Fe's Super Chief also uses Diesel and will soon be equipped with a streamlined Diesel unit.

None of the Santa Fe's trains will use the car articulation principle, common on the "Zephyr" type trains. This puts the adjoining ends of cars on one truck, thus making a flexible but inseparable unit of the whole train. That is, it is inseparable except in the shops.

How much OF A QUART OF MILK IS Profit?

ALMOST 2 GLASSES FOR THE FARMER
OVER 1 GLASS FOR WAGES
NEARLY 1 GLASS FOR TRANSPORTATION AND OPERATION
39 DROPS FOR EXECUTIVE SALARIES
LESS THAN 1 TABLESPOON FOR PROFIT

IF YOU were dividing up a quart of milk—so much for the farmer—so much for labor—so much for transportation and overhead—what part would you say represented net profit?

The answer is *less than one tablespoonful.* That's the small share received by Sheffield Farms in 1936 as a return on its investment—⅛ of one cent on each quart of milk handled.

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OPERATION 20 13/100 cents for transportation and operation.
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EXECUTIVES 23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.
PROFIT 1 41/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the year 1935

Every Worth While Style Is Here!

Our color range and fabric pattern variety reveals a more lavish use of color than in many seasons past... and the selection of models is greater than we have ever shown before. Checks and oversquares ...Plaided Tattersalls...Stripes in every conceivable width in a variety of groupings and color effects... herringbones and nub embellished tweeds. Soft, sporty fabrics and hard finished worsteds. Fabrics in color tones and contrasts unequalled in our fashion history!

To Look Your Best..Be Howard Drest

Your Palm Sunday and Easter Clothes must stand the test!

■ In introducing our complete array of smart styles for Palm Sunday and Easter... Howard extends an invitation to you to view these outstanding fashions.

If you are of the opinion that all popular price garments are similar... If you have an idea that a low price must mean a lack of some clothes feature, fabric, or pattern that you definitely desire... If you are really hard to please, then Howard sincerely hopes you will come in and see these style creations with your own eyes.

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Behind these beautiful style productions is a perfected tailoring construction that is delightfully different. From the extreme care in the selection of fine all-wool fabrics.. the highly scientific method of selection and rejection in our own laboratories.. the most marvelous fabric shrinking process in the world.. the softly constructed inner fronts.. the minute, expert craftsmanship of the highest skilled Union Tailors in our own modern tailor plants.. to the safeguarding of quality throughout.. all are important things that keep Howard Clothes in the forefront. Proved styling.. proved tailoring..proved value..all approved by a multitude of men who appreciate these qualities in their clothes. Be Howard dressed for Palm Sunday and Easter.. You are bound to look your best.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1937

C. I. O. Drive Speeded Up In Granite State

Shoe and Textile Plants Chief Objectives of Organization

Siege at Nashua

Group of 12 to 15 Organizers to Press Campaign at Local Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 17—C. I. O. organization work in New Hampshire is being carried on over an ever-increasing front.

In Nashua, Horace J. Brouillette, official of the United Textile Workers of America, and Weldon C. Cale, general organizer connected with the Boston office of the C. I. O., told workers of the Nashua Manufacturing Company that 12 to 15 C. I. O. organizers would arrive in that city this week to organize the workers into a C. I. O. unit.

Although both of these men have been arrested on charges in connection with their work among the employees of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, they were able to address workers Sunday at an open-air meeting without being troubled by the police.

Announcement of a wage increase by the International Shoe Company, which has 3000 employees at Nashua, Merrimack, Newport and Claremont, came during C. I. O. efforts to organize the International workers. Organizers, barred from the plant, have been calling on employees at their homes.

Defending their policy, company officials declared the International has continued to operate under minimum wage rates and maximum hours established by the NRA.

Meanwhile, at Keene, a gathering sponsored by the Cheshire County Central Labor Union was told of C. I. O. plans in the textile industry by Henry Jennings of Manchester, president of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the United Textile Workers of America.

Mr. Jennings told the gathering that organization work was progressing rapidly in Lawrence, the first textile center to be organized under the new movement and that the group planned to organize the entire textile industry as quickly as possible in order to be a greater power in seeking its demands for a 35-hour work week, a minimum wage of $18 a week, closed shop agreements, and regulation of the machine load.

The C. I. O. also is attempting to build up power in the shoe industry of the State, the success of which is not known, but organizers state that they are progressing rapidly.

Since the shoe and textile industries are among the "big three" industries in New Hampshire, the move of the C. I. O. in these fields will, if it succeeds in organizing the workers, make it an outstanding power in the labor situation in the State.

Inasmuch as a large percentage of the industrial workers of New Hampshire are employed in these industries, a strike would be widely felt in the State.

C. I. O. Opens Monster Drive on Steel Plants

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17 (AP)—A long-heralded drive of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization to organize the steel-working plants of Worcester county was off to a flying start today with formal demands upon Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company, employers of 750 workers.

Mrs. Mary Donovan Hapgood and Frank Trainor, C. I. O. organizers, who claimed to represent 80 per cent of the screw manufacturing plant's employees, asked for increased wages, shorter hours and sole power to bargain collectively for the workers.

"If they have 80 per cent as they claim," said Chester T. Reed, president of the company, after a conference, "we will have to give them sole bargaining power."

Weather

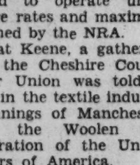
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing clouds this afternoon, becoming fair tonight and Thursday; continued cold, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's tonight; slowly rising temperature Thursday; fresh to moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing southwest and west winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	28	Minneapolis	32	30
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	44	42
Chicago	30	28	New York	30	26
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	42	40	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	38	34	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	34	32
Miami	58	56			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 17.
B—Minimum, March 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:46 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet
Thursday, 3:06 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:22 p. m.

Evacuation of Boston Anniversary Observed

Boston News Today

Evacuation Day Observances Open

Evacuation Day celebrations today were significant not only historically but religiously and politically as the Irish combined to observe Saint Patrick's day and the politicians planned to take advantage of the open meetings to expound their platforms for the coming mayority campaigns.

Both the evacuation of Boston by the British 161 years ago and the feast of Saint Patrick were commemorated by a parade of more than 15,000 persons that began at Andrew Square in South Boston and ended at Dorchester Avenue and West Broadway Street.

Older than historic Evacuation Day itself is the Charitable Irish Society which will observe its 200th anniversary tonight at a banquet in the Copley Plaza Hotel, featured by a telephonic message from President Roosevelt. The address will be amplified and broadcast in the main hall.

At this banquet will sit most of the promising candidates for mayor of Boston as well as state and national celebrities. Assistant Attorney General Robert Jackson will represent the President of the United States instead of Harold L. Ickes, it was learned today.

Bill for Alcohol Addicts Is Heard

Segregation and special care for habitual inebriates in State mental institutions was recommended today before the legislative committee on public welfare. The bill providing for this was favored by representives of three state departments.

Chronic alcoholism is not a crime, maintained the supporters of the legislation, and should not be handled in an institution of the department of correction. The change was recommended by a Special Health Commission which recently completed a two-year study of state health laws.

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, and chairman of the special commission, declared the question of alcoholism an age-old problem. Many attempts to treat it as a governmental problem have been made, continued Dr. Chadwick, but so far we have not been quite successful.

No one appeared to oppose the bill, which was supported also by Dr. Joseph B. Barrett, Assistant Commissioner of Mental Diseases, and Edward C. R. Bagley, Deputy Commissioner of Correction.

Sales Tax Appears On Way to Defeat

The proposal for a 2 per cent sales tax appeared on the way to its annual defeat in the Massachusetts Legislature as the Legislative Committee on Taxation reported unanimously today against the new tax.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, the only person to appear before the committee to favor the bill a few days ago, estimated the tax would bring up to $40,000,000 in new revenue annually.

The proposal was strenuously opposed by Boston retail interests as a deterrent to business.

The adverse report will be on the Senate calendar tomorrow and its swift defeat is expected.

Charge Against Coakley Refused

Judge Edward P. Pierce, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today refused to consider charges against State Representative Daniel H. Coakley Jr., of Brighton, of violating the corrupt practices act.

He dismissed a petition for review of a decision by Judge Thomas H. Connolly, of the Brighton district court, in which Judge Connolly refused an inquest into election expenditures of Representative Coakley.

The request had been brought by James J. Irwin, of Everett, who has a similar plea against former Gov. James M. Curley pending before the Superior Court. Judge Pierce allowed Mr. Irwin today to appeal from his ruling to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

This is said to be the first time a case under the corrupt practices act has reached the Supreme Court and it is therefore regarded as a test case.

Weight of Eggs On Crates Urged

Variations in the weight of eggs while prices remained static was the basis for the bill filed in the Legislature this year and heard by the Legislative Committee on Agriculture today.

Such a condition is unfair to both producer and consumer, declared representatives of poultrymens' associations, at whose request the bill was filed. If the proposed legislation is placed on the State's books, all containers in which eggs are placed will have to be marked with the weight of the eggs.

Discrimination was claimed by opponents of the legislation, who declared that the bill would affect only retail egg dealers,, and that it should apply to wholesale dealers as well. Results of last year's "fresh egg law" should also be ascertained, contended the opponents, before attempting further legislation on the subject.

Julius Kroeck, state egg inspector, speaking in favor of the bill, said it would wipe out unfair competition among sellers and eliminate unfair practices against consumers.

Unrest in Italy, Oil Man Asserts

Dissatisfaction with the rule of Premier Mussolini is growing rapidly in Italy, Joseph Cade of San Antonio, Texas, who has spent the last 10 months in Italy, declared at Boston today.

Mr. Cade arrived here with his wife aboard the Exeter of the American Export line after living nearly a year in a village about 50 miles from Milan, drilling oil wells for the Standard Oil Compnay.

He was one of 70 passengers aboard the ship, of whom 26 debarked at Boston.

"Italy is like a volcano—subject to eruption at any minute," he told reporters. "A growing dissatisfaction among the Italian people with Il Duce is very evident.

"The average tourist visits the larger cities, stopping at the big hotels, and is unable to get the true picture of conditions. The real picture is to be found only in the small villages where one mingles with the working class, as I have done."

Charles River Basin Road Bill Meets With Sturdy Opposition

Legislative Hearings

To construct a parkway or boulevard along the Charles River Basin would be as outrageous as to cut a road through the Public Gardens or to turn Boston Common into a parking space, the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs was told today by a group of prominent Boston citizens.

The proposal was made in a bill before the committee today. A few weeks ago proponents of the legislation were heard. Today's session was given over to the opponents. The road would be constructed along the Basin from Hereford Street to Bay State Road.

George L. Barnes, representing a group of Bay State Road residents, said the road would destroy much of the basin improvement work done through the gift of $1,000,000 by Mrs. James J. Storrow and subsequent legislation.

Mr. Barnes, who usually appears as legislative agent of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, pointed out the legislation adopted after Mrs. Storrow's gift in 1929 specifically prohibits such a parkway.

"You," he said, "are being asked in this bill to undo and destroy the improvements which were authorized to beautify the Charles River Basin.

Henry C. Mildram, Boston engineer, explained the parkway plan in detail, pointing out it would shut off present pedestrian paths, and would necessitate the building of numerous overpasses.

From Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association and representative of Mrs. Storrow, came the comparison to a parking space on Boston Common.

He recorded Mrs. Storrow as unalterably opposed to the highway plan, saying she felt it was contrary to the purpose of her gift to the Commonwealth.

"What is proposed in this bill," he added, "is to take the benefits of Mrs. Storrow's gift and use them as the foundation and base for a highway for motor vehicles. It completely destroys the purpose of her gift. It is as outrageous as extending Commonwealth Avenue through the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Women Jurors Win in House In Connecticut

Right to Serve Favored by Lower Branch of Legislature

Upset Committee

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (AP)—The House of the Connecticut General Assembly voted today to grant women the right to serve on juries after one of the most spirited debates of the current legislative session.

The proposal, which now goes to the Senate, was approved by a viva voce vote after the House rejected 129 to 110 an unfavorable report measure on the bill submitted by the judiciary committee. Previously, the House had declined to recommit the bill to the judiciary by a vote of 109 to 116.

Thirty-four republicans joined with the entire Democratic House contingent in overriding by a roll-call vote the committee's report.

Immediately after the committee's report had been rejected, Representative Noah H. Swayne, Republican floor leader, asked that the rules be suspended in order that the bill might be passed at once.

Cheers and applause achoed through the House when the clerk announced that the committee's report had been rejected. Another demonstration followed passage of the bill, which had been defeated by eight previous Legislatures.

Because the measure has the sup-

Cheers and applause echoed port of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, supporters expressed confidence that it would receive Senate approval. The Senate is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The rejection of its report marked the first major setback of the session for the powerful judiciary committee. Although the opposition to the bill came from Republicans, Mr. Swayne told newspaper men that he had voted for it in committee.

Just before the vote was taken to accept or reject the committee's report, Representative Tonoknow of Meriden served notice on that House that not a Democrat had voted against recommittal.

"The responsibility for the bill now rests with the other side of the House," he asserted.

Hidden Wall Found In Newport House Stirs Historians

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17 (AP)—Discovery of an adorned hidden wall in a 200-year-old colonial residence where the French General de Rochambeau resided in 1780 sent Newport historians browsing through records today for more data on the mansion.

Officials of the Newport Family Welfare Society called Miss Edith May Tilley, secretary of the Newport Historical Society, when workmen remodeling their northwest corner room found more than a foot behind its wooden wall panels a separate wall, finished with a mural in a Chinese motif.

U. S. Payment Made On Chelsea Bridge

First payment of $237,524 by the Federal Government toward cost of constructing a new $850,000 bridge over Chelsea Creek, to be erected between Chelsea and Boston, has been made to the City of Boston, Andrew H. Peterson, State PWA director, announced yesterday.

Other PWA grants announced by Mr. Peterson at the same time amounted to $131,162, and included $29,437 to the State for construction of three new dormitories at the Norfolk Prison Colony; $42,029 for sewer construction in Quincy; $30,700 in part payment for construction of a new high school building and an addition to the junior high school building in Plymouth, and $28,996 for construction work at the Tewksbury State Infirmary.

Students Exhibit at Flower Show

By a Staff Photographer

First Prize Group of Foliage and Flowering Plants

Display Made by Florence Murray and Alice Stone (Left) and Sandra Newland (Right) of Jamaica Plain High School

School Children Have Their Day At Flower Show

School children from all over the state took over Mechanics Building today, as teachers and botanical instructors brought their pupils to see what the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has done to make its sixty-sixth annual spring flower show a reflection of spring itself.

Strolling from the reproduction of the Dutch village in the Grand Hall to the orchid exhibit at the opposite end of the building, the children, most of whom came from Boston schools, were shown at first hand the fine points of the gardener's art.

Some of the children, with eyes wide open, gazed at the colorful displays as though in doubt such things could really be. Others exercised obvious restraint as their hands wandered involuntarily toward buds and blossoms. Still others, who had studied botany in class, peered closely at the exhibits, as they successfully identified acanthopanax pentaphyllums, adiantum cuneatums and acacia baileyanas.

While evincing deep interest in the exhibits by professional gardeners and members of the Horticultural Society upstairs, the children spent some little time downstairs beneath the stage in Grand Hall, where exhibits by high school students were placed.

One of these exhibits, executed by Florence Murray, Alice Stone and Sandra Newland of the Jamaica Plain High School, presented a group of foliage and flowering plants, attractively arranged in a window-box setting. This exhibit, awarded first prize among those by high school pupils, included ferns, azaleas, tulips, begonias, primroses, and others.

In another part of the basement this morning a contest in plant and flower identification, judging and handling was conducted for botanical students in high schools and those in agricultural schools all over the State. Students were asked to identify at sight, and to give both the Latin and the common names, of 50 plants and flowers selected from a list of 140 species studied.

In the judging contest, students were required to compare several blooms of the same flower and judge them for quality, fragrance, size, strength of stem, etc. Their answers were compared with those of officials of the show, who had previously judged the flowers.

In the plant handling contest, they were given a handful of dirt and some seeds, told to plant them as quickly and efficiently as possible. Their results were checked according to the highest botanical standards.

Taking part in the contests were approximately 50 pupils, most of whom seemed not a bit discomfited when asked to identify such horticultural terms as myosotis scorpioides, the true forget-me-not, or dianthus caryophyllus, the carnation, or aesculus hippocastanum, the common horsechestnut.

Ski Meet Planned To Greet Spring

By the Associated Press

Winsted, Conn., March 17

After a virtually snowless winter, plans were announced here today for the first ski meet of the season, to be held on the first day of spring.

William Simmers, secretary of the New England Ski Club, announced the meet would be held March 21 at the club's hill in New Boston, Mass.

Utilities Asked To Cut Rates For City of Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17—A demand that public utilities which supply services to Worcester municipal departments furnish them at a flat rate and a reduced price has been made in an order filed with the city clerk by Alderman Maurice V. O'Toole.

The companies concerned in the order are the Worcester Street Railway Company, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Worcester Electric Light Company. The order resulted from information given out recently in connection with the preparation of Worcester's 1937 budget wherein the amounts paid to the companies mentioned were published.

Although the city is allowed 90 free telephones by the telephone company, based on the total number of telephones in use in Worcester, it was announced that the city paid over $29,000 to the company in 1936. As every municipal office has one or more telephones, a survey has been asked by Alderman Gustaf A. Carlson to determine how much would be saved with the installation of a central switchboard in the City Hall.

In connection with his order, Alderman O'Toole said, "When it is known that nearly $15,000 was spent for car tickets by the municipal departments and $29,000 for telephones, it is time to do something about it. It is also evident that the city is paying a tremendous amount for electricity. All of these companies receive numerous concessions from the city and I think they should reciprocate and reduce prices to the city."

Bill to Appoint New Police Head Beaten in House

Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, maintained a firmer grasp today upon the position to which former Gov. James M. Curley appointed him, as the result of the House of Representatives defeat yesterday of a bill providing for the appointment of a new commissioner on May 1.

The proposal, filed by Representatives Christian A. Herter and George A. Parker, both of Boston, provided that the Governor should appoint a commissioner on May 1 for a seven-year term at a salary of $10,000 a year. He could be removed only by three justices of the Superior Court. Now the police commissioner can be removed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

Herter Defends Bill

Representative Herter, seeking to overturn an adverse report which had been accepted in the Senate, said the purpose of the bill was to remove the police commissioner from politics. He pointed out that four commissioners had been appointed to the post within a little more than two years.

By transferring the removal power to the Superior Court, he said, the commissioner would be assured of less interference from Beacon Hill.

Although Representative Herter said Mr. Timilty would not necessarily lose his job under this legislation inasmuch as the Governor could reappoint him if he desired, the Representative lashed out at the police commissioner charging he is "Curley's man."

Curley Criticized

Criticizing Governor Curley's removal of Eugene M. McSweeney, former police commissioner, Representative Herter said:

"Here was a commissioner of Curley's own choosing. . . . As soon as he refused to do what the former Governor wanted him to do, he was removed and Mr. Timilty, perhaps the closest personal friend of Curley, was named in his place. So today, no matter what may be said, everybody knows that Commissioner Timilty is Curley's man and will continue to be."

Representative John Philip White, Boston Democrat, charged the bill was aimed solely at Commissioner Timilty, as did several other Democratic opponents of the legislation.

The vote against the bill was 86 to 38.

State Reorganization Plans Get Under Way in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17—With partisan politics supplying the motive power the huge program for reorganizing the Connecticut state government started to move this week in the Connecticut General Assembly.

The Republican-controlled reorganization committee of the House of Representatives, openly splitting with the Democratic reorganization committee of the Senate, brought out a favorable report on a merit system for state employees.

It was the first move in a Republican campaign to pass as much of the reorganization legislation as the House will accept and leave to the Senate the responsibility for making it effective or letting it fall by the wayside.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who asked for reorganization and appointed the commission which drew up the far-reaching plan, is a Democrat, but the catch is that reorganization wipes out the jobs of two Democratic state commissioners who also are members of the Senate and shakes up the administration of many another department staffed by Democrats. Thus, although the Governor is chief proponent of reorganization, his own party supplies much of the hidden opposition.

Republicans, who have little to gain or lose through reorganization, have openly revealed their strategy. Since the start of the session it has been the Republicans who have pressed for action on reorganization, prodded the Reorganization Commission to prepare its bills for hearing and insisted on prompt committee consideration of the measure.

Now they are bringing the bills into the House, with the merit system program as the first. Two changes made in the plan as proposed by the Reorganization Commission make the bill more attractive than it was to present state employees, and thus more difficult for its opponents to attack. The committee has eliminated a provision of the commission that 1 per cent of all state employees be fired annually "for the good of the service" and it has eliminated a provision that present employees be required to pass examinations to hold their jobs.

In the meantime reorganization hearings are going on and more bills are being turned out by the Reorganization Commission. Today is made public the details of a plan for central purchasing. The new division of purchasing would take over gradually the supplying of all goods and services to state departments. After it has two years to get established it would take over custody and control of all automobiles owned by the State and assign them to departments for their use.

Against the reorganization plan for the State Park and Forest Commission was directed this week the criticism of Prof. H. G. Chapman of the Yale School of Forestry. The Reorganization Commission wants the state forester and the superintendent of state parks, the two executive officers of this department, to be appointed by the Governor and the Senate instead of by the Park and Forest Commission.

"What advantage is there in destroying the system in order to fit the state organization to a plan which has proved dangerous and unsatisfactory when tried elsewhere?" asked Professor Chapman.

"The state forester and the superintendent of parks, trained men who have given years of service to the State, may, as in Massachusetts, give place to men appointed by the Governor and Senate with no requirements for fitness."

Oath Backers Act to Balk Oath Repeal

Reversal of House Vote Sought by Realignment of Members

Patriotic Tests

Lawmakers of Massachusetts Chided for Holding Ideas Rejected Elsewhere

Jubilant over the House of Representatives 111 to 102 vote favoring repeal of the teachers' oath law, oath opponents today were busy building argumentative barriers against the drive of the law's advocates to overturn the vote tomorrow.

The first ballot victory came yesterday when the House ordered the repeal legislation to a third reading. The bill will face further debate and another roll call vote on Thursday, when it comes up for engrossment, the last stage before it goes to the Senate, if the repealists continue their victory surge. The Senate fight is expected to be close.

Opponents of the repeal proposal were busy at the State House today attempting to force a shift in the House before the final test comes. Leading the drive was former Representative Thomas Dorgan, "father" of the oath law. Supporting him were members of the American Legion and various oath-favoring legislators.

Replying to charges by Rep. Jackson Holtz (D) of Boston that the oath law was fascistic in character, Mr. Dorgan today declared Mr. Holtz is inconsistent in this, since he supports the child labor amendment.

"Boy! That would be real goose-stepping!" exclaimed the former Representative. "It is recognized by the leading clergy of this country that the child labor amendment, as now phrased, is the greatest form of regimentation with which the nation is menaced at the present time."

Mr. Dorgan, seeking to marshal votes against repeal in the company of George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, who was recently unseated by action of the Senate, added that there are now 22 States with teachers' oath laws.

New York tried to repeal it last week and the only one who voted for repeal was a liberal professor in the Legislature," he pointed out.

Both groups were exerting particular pressure upon those nine Representatives not recorded in yesterday's roll call, in which 213 members voted and 16 were paired. At present there are only 238 members in the House, ordinarily made up of 240.

Of the Representatives not voting yesterday, six were recorded last year against repeal, while two favored repeal. The ninth did not vote in 1936, but voted in 1935 in favor of establishing the teachers' oath law.

Thus, if the nine vote as they have in the past, and the present stand of those recorded this year remains unchanged, the House will reaffirm its stand for repeal at the engrossment stage.

But the pressure upon legislators to change their stand will be tremendous. Both camps will maintain a sharp watch to see whether members absent themselves at tomorrow's roll call, thus possibly changing the outcome.

Meanwhile, former Representative Dorgan has threatened to go to the people on the issue, if the oath law is repealed this year. He announced that he will circulate an initiative petition for a referendum, to be taken in 1938.

Thus, it is possible the teachers' oath law may be as large an election issue as it was during 1936, when members of teachers' unions campaigned against various legislators who voted for the teachers' oath law during 1935 and 1936.

This year's 111 to 102 vote for repeal showed a decided shift since 1936, when the House voted 133 to 88 against repeal. The 99 new members of the 1937-38 legislature were responsible for the shift.

To most persons the vote yesterday was somewhat of a surprise, inasmuch as the repeal advocates were not expected to show such strength.

The debate was shorter than expected, lasting approximately an hour, with Representative Jackson J. Holtz of Boston, new Democratic member, delivering the most effective speech for repeal.

To the accompaniment of resounding cheers, Representative Holtz, promised:

"I will march willingly in a parade; but I will not goosestep."

He carefully avoided mentioning by name Adolf Hitler, the Nazi dictator, but called upon his colleagues to consider conditions "in that great and glorious country which is degenerating to the Black Ages. I shall not name it, lest Secretary Hull be called upon to apologize again, but we have only to look at the former center of the culture of the world to note the result of hysteria of the same nature as has been aroused by the teachers' oath law.

"We are not dealing effectively with communism in this law. Are we here to legislate against things that do no harm? A cloud of suspicion rests on our teachers' heads because of this law. Let us repeal it."

Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware Democrat, a key speaker in opposition to repeal, claimed the issue of repeal should have come from the people through an initiative petition for a referendum.

Pointing to the oath law as a bulwark against subversive propaganda, Representative Sawyer said:

"Europe is going back to the dark ages. Democracy is breaking down there, and the young people in our country are being deceived by the 'red' propaganda. We do not want to have people who are paid with the taxpayers' money get up and say that Russia, Italy and Spain are better countries than our own.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY — "Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Poet of the Organ," "Popular Science," "Putting on the Dog," Patrick Henry's Speech, latest newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS — "Mystic Mountain," with Dita Parlo, French and German, with English subtitles. 1:20, 4:10, 8:50, 9:40. Also "Evergreen," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN —"Swing High, Swing Low," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:39 a. m., 1:35, 4:41, 7:23, 10:19. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue. Tomorrow: "Nancy Steele is Missing!", with Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue of 1937."

COLONIAL — Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Crack-Up," cofeaturing Peter Lorre, Helen Vinson and Brian Donlevy. Fenway: 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent, Helen Burgess and George Bancroft. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

BOSTON — "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones. 11:06 a. m., 1:56, 5:04, 7:54, 10:26. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue." Tomorrow: "Woman Wise," featuring Rochelle Hudson and Michael Whalen. Stage: Cab Calloway and his orchestra together with the Cotton Club Revue.

UNIVERSITY — "Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Private Number," with Robert Taylor and Loretta Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM — Prof. Jerome Davis on "Education and Social Progress." 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dr. D. Brewer Eddy on "Conditions in Russia Today." Illustrated. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

EAST BOSTON WPA LECTURE — Harry Bornstein on "The Social Security Law." Joseph Barnes School, Marion and Saratoga Streets. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—Michael Comperchio on "The Child Labor Law and Amendment." Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS — Costume dinner party at Boston Art Club.

HARVARD TEACHERS ASSOCIATION — Conferences on Educational Problems. Deans and professors of education in New England. Subject: The Relation between Graduate and Undergraduate Work in Education. Round-table conference. Faculty Club. Dinner, 6:30.

HARVARD MUSIC CLUB — Classical program for members and friends. Library, Music Building. 8:15.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. Through March 20.

MECHANICS BUILDING —New England Spring Flower Show. Under auspices of Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Through March 18.

HOTEL BRADFORD — Wall paper style show. Open to the public. Through March 19. 1:00-9:00.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Ella L. Smith on "The Spanish Revolution and Civil War." 46 Beacon Street. 11.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Isabella Taylor on "The Romance and Drama of Lincoln's Time." 8.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. Through March 20.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Stained Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

UPTOWN—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Plough and the Stars." 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

EXETER — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5:20, 8:35. Also "California Mail," with Dick Foran and Linda Perry. 4:17, 7:30. Tomorrow: "More Than a Secretary," starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen and May Robson.

MAJESTIC THEATER — "Carmen," presented by the Federal Music Project, will be given Thursday and Saturday evenings, 8:15. Wednesday and Friday evenings, also Saturday matinee. "The Blind Girl of Jerusalem." A. Buckingham Simson, conductor.

TREMONT — "Symphony of Six Millions," with Irene Dunne and Ricardo Cortez. 8:50, 11:26 a. m., 2:03, 5:16, 8:19. Also "Everything Is Thunder," with Constance Bennett. 10:14 a. m., 12:50, 3:53, 6:58, 9:39.

MODERN — "Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35. Also "Fugitive in the Sky," with Jean Muir and Warren Hull. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

MEMORIAL — "Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:25 a. m., 2:19, 5:10, 8:01, 10:52. Also "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 10 a. m., 12:51, 3:42, 6:33, 9:24. Tomorrow: Previews at 10 p. m. of "The Soldier and the Lady," featuring Anton Walbrook, Elisabeth Allan, Eric Blore and Margot Grahame.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Lloyds of London," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:03, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Love Letters of a Star." 1:30, 5, 8:10.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Harvard Students Earn $313,000 To Pay for Education

Over 1000 college students last year received term-time and summer jobs netting them over $200,000 in wages through the Harvard University Student Employment Office, according to a report by Dean George F. Plimpton, in charge of student employment and alumni placement at Harvard. The report indicates a substantial improvement over the previous year when 928 students earned $190,000.

The total reported earnings of Harvard students, including work obtained through the employment office, $40,000 in wages appropriated under Harvard's emergency temporary student employment plan, and wages from other Harvard organizations, such as the "Crimson" and Phillips Brooks House, amounted to $313,000, an increase of 5.8 per cent over the figure for the preceding year.

Thirteen hundred undergraduates, more than one third of the total college enrollment, registered for work with the Student Employment Office, which is under the direction of Russell T. Sharpe. For these men, and also some 500 graduate students who applied to this office for work, about 3500 jobs were found during the year.

Waiters, numbering 229 in all, received wages amounting to $32,000, the largest total for any term-time student occupation. Work was also found for students in 342 typing jobs, 255 entertainment positions, 252 jobs at chorework, 153 as psychological subjects, 86 as chauffeurs, 82 as delivery men, and 74 as window washers. Other jobs included teaching chess, modeling for artists, traffic directing, and snow shoveling. Total earnings in 48 varieties of term-time work were $98,000.

In the summertime, 101 tutor-companion jobs netted students $41,000, and 79 camp councilor positions earned $17,547. Also during the summer the Harvard Tercentenary Office paid students over $9000 for 250 separate jobs concerned with the celebration activities. Altogether, 30 types of summer work paid students $106,000 last year.

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BRECK'S 85A STATE ST BOSTON

Charles River Basin Road Bill Meets With Sturdy Opposition

(Continued From Page 9)

Public Garden and making the Common a parking space."

He warned that passage of this legislation would discourage further gifts for public improvement.

Carl P. Dennett, New England manager of the National Economy League, but appearing as the representative of the Back Bay Property Owners Association, said no evidence had been presented to show the need of the highway. No traffic problem, he added, would be solved through its construction.

"Rather," he said, "it would destroy one of the greatest recreational spots in Boston.

Charles H. Innes, Boston attorney and Republican leader, a resident of Bay State Road, also opposed the bill, as did Frank Sawyer and Charles Stetson, also Bay State Road residents.

State Insurance

If the State operated compulsory automobile insurance, $6,000,000 would be saved annually through the elimination of commissions and rigid investigation of claims, Representative Carl A. Woekel of Methuen, declared today before the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

He appeared in favor of the bill filed by him and Representative Louis J. Scanlon of Lawrence authorizing the establishment of an automobile insurance division with the State Department of Public Works. Under this system rates would be lowered to $18 a car, he said.

Under the bill deficits would be made up through the highway fund, although both Representatives claimed there would be an annual surplus which would be turned over to the highway fund, instead of the opposite.

Both Representative Woekel and Representative Scanlon insisted their bill was not monopolistic and unconstitutional, for it merely permits the State to enter business.

However, John W. Downs, legislative agent of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, immediately pointed out a clause in the bill making it compulsory for a car owner to obtain a policy from the State.

"That is monopoly," he declared, "because if the private companies were to do business, a motorcar owner would necessarily have two policies on his vehicle."

This controversy developed when Representative Abraham Zimon of Boston, pointed to a 1930 advisory opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court that declared a state fund setup unconstitutional.

Thomas H. Canning of Boston, representing the Knights of Labor, opposed the legislation, on the grounds that 25,000 persons employed in the insurance business in Massachusetts would lose their positions.

Police Age Issue

Reduction of the eligibility age for police civil service examination from 25 to 22 years of age was vigorously opposed today by Inspector James J. Fee of Lynn, president of the Massachusetts Police Association, before the legislative committee on civil service.

The bill was supported by Representative John Philip White of Boston and Henry W. Atkinson, representing the Massachusetts Civic League. Representative White charged that officers 35 years or over cannot capture criminals as rapidly as younger men.

"Of course," Inspector Fee said, in answering Representative White, "these young gunmen and gangsters can make a getaway, but that is because they always have an automobile waiting with the motor running. But when they are finally arrested, they are caught by the older men on the force, the inspectors and detectives, not the rookies."

He said the officer who joins the force at 22 or 23 years of age is "irresponsible" and not as conscientious as the older officer.

George J. Doyle, who said he had taken both the State and Boston police examinations, pointed out that New York and New England have the eligibility age set at 21.

"Under the present set-up," he said, "a man is 30 or 31 before he can get appointed to the Boston police force."

Vermonters Gather At Anniversary Of Their Association

Stolid, taciturn Vermonters took the lid off their emotions last night as they unfolded their inherent love for and pride in their native State at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Vermont Association of Boston, held at the City Club.

Filling the air with reminiscences of sugaring-off parties, husking bees, and stories of the horse and buggy days, such eminent Vermonters as former Governor of Vermont John E. Weeks, former Governor of Massachusetts Eugene N. Foss, and ex-Attorney General Thomas J. Boynton, paid tribute to the heritage laid down by their forefathers.

In listing outstanding figures produced by the Green Mountain State, William M. Meacham, past president of the association, pointed to 22 railroad presidents, 30 college presidents, and 37 congressmen in other states. And then, of course, he said, there is Calvin Coolidge.

"Cal," as he was called by the group, was described as a "good neighbor," and one who "had the spirit of brotherly kindness." Many anecdotes were told about the former President of the United States, all pointing to his excellent character.

Other speakers all recalled incidents of their boyhood days. David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board and secretary of the association for many years, told of the work being done to restore the old church in Bennington, which Vermont has set aside as a memorial to Calvin Coolidge.

Edison Taxes Up 100 Per Cent

Taxes took 19 cents out of every dollar of revenue received by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston during 1936, Frank D. Comerford, president of the company, announced at the company's annual meeting yesterday. This compares with a figure of nine cents out of each dollar in 1921, he said.

For every share of capital stock the company now pays about $10 in taxes and $8 in dividends, Mr. Comerford added, and this dividend rate represents a return of 4.8 per cent on the money actually paid in by investors.

He called attention to wide distribution of the company's shares which results in an average holding of 38 shares by individual stockholders, 82 per cent of whom are residents of Massachusetts.

"We have continued aggressive sales campaigns," said the president's report to stockholders, "which have added materially to operating expense, but which in our opinion are justified by the intense competition for a share of the consumer's dollar . . .

"During 1936 all classes of customers, with the exception of two producing companies, increased their takings of electrical energy."

The proposal to change the name of the corporation from the time-honored title "The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston" to "Boston Edison Company" was unanimously approved by stockholders at the meeting. A petition seeking this change of name is now pending in the Massachusetts State Legislature.

Taxpayers Seek To Aid Worcester In Budget Making

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17—The problem of pruning the city budget without interfering with efficient operation of different departments, will be faced by the finance-committee of the Worcester City Council without the aid of the Worcester Taxpayers' Association.

An invitation previously extended to the latter to arrange for a committee representing it to sit in on the deliberations of the finance committee, was withdrawn yesterday by William A. Bennett, chairman of the committee. His action was inspired, he intimated, by a desire to expedite the work of the committee and to avoid a possible prolonged debate over the apparent necessity of an increase of $1 or more in the tax rate.

A demand by the Taxpayers' Association for a public hearing on the budget had already been denied by Mr. Bennett, who is also president of the Board of Aldermen, on the ground that such a hearing would develop into a long drawnout wrangle and that nothing constructive would be accomplished. It was then that chairman Bennett offered to allow a committee from the Taxpayers' Association to make recommendations. The association refused this invitation with the statement that its committee could not consistently make recommendations unless it was permitted to call in department heads and ask questions.

With this in mind, John H. Mahoney, resident director of the association, wrote to Mr. Bennett: "It is our suggestion that, rather than holding a conference with our committee prior to your interviews with department heads, you invite one representative of the Taxpayers' Association to sit in as an observer at your meeting attended by the department heads, in order that we may obtain full information on which to base our definite recommendations before you take final action on the budget. In this way, we will reach a mature and fair decision as to possible reductions with full knowledge of all pertinent facts to consider together with our present proposed suggestions for budget savings. Then we will be pleased to sit in with your committee after both groups have seen the entire picture and attempt to work out a program to offset the pending increase of $1 or more in the tax rate.

"We wish to reiterate at this time our belief that the public budget hearing which we suggested in our recent communication to you would be most beneficial and in the interests of the city and its citizens."

Concerning his action in withdrawing his invitation to the association, Mr. Bennett said: "The committee has invited the Taxpayers' Association to meet with it and submit budget recommendations, but not to sit with it in considering the budget. The association has not seen fit to accept this invitation and the Council (referring to the City Council) can rest assured that the door of the committee room will not now be opened to them." An objection had been raised by a member of the City Council to Mr. Bennett's invitation to the association on the grounds that it had never been done before.

The finance committee began its deliberations on the budget last night. In connection with its demand for a public hearing, the Taxpayers' Association also demanded that the finance committee cut 10 per cent from the budget as submitted by Mayor John S. Sullivan, thereby keeping the tax rate at the 1936 level of $35.80.

Federal Receipts Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 17—Income receipts in New Hampshire for 1936 are 70 per cent ahead of 1935, Peter M. Gagne, collector of internal revenue for the State of New Hamshire, has announced. Mr. Gagne also announced that about 8000 returns were filed this year, the largest number in many years and 15 per cent in excess of the number filed last year.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Mar. 18	Southampt'n	Mar. 23	Mar. 17, 8:00 pm	Mar. 18, 7:00 am
Europa	Mar. 18	Cherbourg	Mar. 24	Mar. 18, 1:00 pm	Mar 18, 8:00 pm
Amer. Banker	Mar. 19	Plymouth	Mar. 28	Mar. 18, 8:00 pm	Mar. 19, 12 Noon
Hamburg	Mar. 20	Cherbourg	Mar. 28	Mar. 20, 1:00 pm	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Mar. 27	Mar. 22, 4:00 pm	Mar. 22, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Four, five, six, pick up sticks" may have been what you used to say way back in your extreme youth when you were running around bouncing rubber balls; but it's the name of a popular game right now.

It Looks Easy, But Just Try It

However, you won't have to revert to your youth in order to participate in it, because it's a game of skill that can be enjoyed by all; regardless of age. Furthermore, it's simple, lots of fun, and can be played by as many or as few people as you wish. Which means that you are relieved of the usual business of calling various and sundry friends at the last minute "to fill in as a fourth."

Old Jack Straw Game Modernized

The game is somewhat on the idea of the old Jack Straws . . . but the sticks with which you play are all alike except in color, and are about the size of the knitting needles you use when you knit your husband's socks. (Providing, of course, that you do knit them for him!) First of all, while resting your hand on the table, you grasp the flock of sticks (which are supposed to be in an upright position) loosely in one hand, so that they all flare out at the top. Then you open your hand quickly and allow the sticks to fall as they will. A little practise will give you just the right technique, and then you'll find that all the sticks will land down on the table radially . . . like the spokes of a wheel.

Nothing at All But Picking Up Sticks

Having finished this business, you now go at the game seriously. Or at least you do, if you have any intention of winning. And you pick up the sticks, one by one, by tipping the pointed end or in any other way you can think of; the idea being that any method or technique is correct, just so long as no other stick, outside of the one you are attempting to pick up in an ever-so-careful manner, moves. And you keep right on repeating your success until you accidentally move one of the others. Then you pick up all the sticks and pass them to the player at your right, so you see each player spills his own sticks. Which may or may not make you feel much better about the whole matter. Scores are kept, the points depending on the color of the sticks you pick up. The player with the highest number of points naturally wins . . . and the scores of the losers can be subtracted from the winners, if anybody's interested. There's a set for 25 cents, 50 cents or $1. But no matter what price you pay, it's still, "Four, Five, Six, Pick Up Sticks." At most game counters now, including Filene's and F. W. Woolworth's.

An Easter Bonnet Filled With Perfume

For no other reason than that you'll know all the answers (and be able to be real prompt with them), when the current "man of the hour" casually inquires what you'd like for Easter . . . we've been sleuthing around in the department stores for especially tricky things in the way of sentimental gifts. And they're not lacking by any means . . . and are they attractive, to say nothing of novel! Just show me the gal who wouldn't get a thrill out of getting another "Easter bonnet from Paris" that morning . . . especially when it's in the form of a small picture hat, with all the regulation floral trimming, and a crown that opens up and reveals three cunning bottles of Lucien Lelong's perfumes. "Opening Night," "Whisper," and "Gardenia" . . . for an even $5.

And An Easter Egg That's Full of Soap

One of Elizabeth Arden's contributions is a huge Easter egg, hand-painted, and containing two large soaps. In June Geranium flavor. $5. Or, for something really different you might express the desire for her Calla Lily, which comes, beautifully boxed, and lying on a background of midnight blue. Most effective with the white velvet lily against it. Resting on the spadix (well, it's the spadix, or we aren't the botanist we think we are!) is a small bottle of Miss Arden's famed "Blue Grass." This is also $5. But if you're a devotee of Prince Matchabelli's perfumes, you'll ask for one of his catalin Easter eggs that hold three of his little crown bottles of perfume. $3.

There's Always Something Here

Here and there: Those Cape Cod charm bracelets at Slattery's . . . with the musical shells hanging down. Quahaug, razor fish, scallops. The Surrealist's calves at Filene's. The blue costume suit at Plotkin Brothers, topped with matching fox. The sweater suits at Chandler's in lovely pastel colors. In soft, fuzzy yarns. $5.95 just now. The two-tone gloves at C. Crawford Hollidge's, that should streamline your hands, if that's what they need. J. T.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

N. E. Income Taxes Rise Except in R. I.

Receipts from federal income taxes throughout New England are higher this year than last, except in Rhode Island, according to an Associated Press tabulation for six states.

Comparative figures for March 1 to 16 during the two years follow:

	1936	1937
Connecticut	$8,991,692	$13,084,468
Maine	1,345,281	1,864,194
Massachusetts	6,228,327	9,372,852
New Hampshire	708,755	1,265,018
Rhode Island	2,223,860	2,048,477
Vermont	317,323	502,497

What's Going On in the Arts

Tuesday Symphony Concert

Pursuing his instructive course through nineteenth-century music, Dr. Koussevitzky yesterday set before his Tuesday afternoon audience a lesson consisting of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1, the "Gretchen" movement from Liszt's "Faust" Symphony and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms. An oddly assorted lot, wanting unity but justifiable perhaps on the ground that it provided samples anyhow of three disparate schools.

Grieg is seldom encountered on a symphony program in these days. He worked mostly in the smaller forms, in which he occupies an assured position. Little of his orchestral music is really available now—only the first "Peer Gynt" Suite and the Piano Concerto. There are skill and charm in the example chosen.

Liszt is another name not often met on the programs of the major orchestras today. In his case the infrequency of performance is not due to any paucity of compositions. His "Faust" Symphony, his numerous symphonic poems, his Hungarian Rhapsodies, his two pianoforte concertos and many miscellaneous pieces are all in the repertory of the Boston orchestra. But in America today the tendency is to regard Liszt as a historical figure, rather than as an orchestral composer whose works demand our recurrent attention. In England there is a strong Liszt party, but in this country we honor Liszt rather by speaking of him respectfully than by listening to his orchestral works.

In the case of Brahms it is not necessary to write with discretion. He has grown in favor pretty much everywhere except in France, until now he is probably the most popular in America of all the writers of symphonies. The only question seems to be, which of his symphonies do you like best? And the answer usually is, the one I have most recently heard. Today, for hundreds of listeners, it will be the Fourth. The performance, from the viewpoints of both interpretation and execution, was magnificent. L. A. S.

"Carmen"

The Majestic Theater was host last night to a production of "Carmen." The producer of the opera, which will alternate during a five-day season with Eugen d'Albert's "Die toten Augen" ("The Blind Girl of Jerusalem"), was the Federal Music Project (WPA), with the cooperation of the Federal Art Theater and Adult Recreation Projects. A. Buckingham Simson conducted.

"Carmen" offered an excellent field for the refurbishing that could be effected by such an alliance of the constituent theater arts as was operating last night. Behind the vaudeville trimmings added by Messrs. Meilhac, Halévy and Bizet, and entangled in the facile glamour of the locale, lies one of the most authentically and humanly dramatic themes in the range of opera, and the least hackneyed. Something evidently could be done, despite the authors, the composer and the generations of accumulating operatic "traditions," to restore to the play a modicum of reality, a touch of its stark and bitter truth. Admittedly, it is no easy task.

The opportunity was only partly seized. Scenically, much had been done, however inexpensively, to suggest solid and plausible actuality and, still more important, to allow completer realization of the play. But the dramatic direction was still that of 50 years ago. Respectable ladies of the chorus were industriously sinuous and alluring. Carmen herself (Jeannette Veroneau) did her best to surpass them in restless and undulatory coyness, plus the requisite element of toughness. Ill-directed over-activity was rife, never more so than in the tragic final scene, in which Carmen rushed back and forth stiffly and incessantly waving her arms with a kind of vague and bewildered petulance.

Miss Veroneau's voice, ample and rounded, was mostly lacking in the resonance that tells in the theater. The Don José of Bruce Norman was better, vocally, despite a certain stridency on high notes. Most tenors are somewhat sheepish in this role, and Mr. Norman was no exception. The slightly immature-sounding voice of Joan Ruth was not ill suited to the role of Micaela; Gyula Denes revealed a splendidly resonant baritone and an impressive presence as the Toreador.

The direction of Mr. Simson, a little unyielding in handling some of the more seductive phrases of the music, drew generally competent playing from the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. There was an audience of fair size. S. S.

Kathryn Meisle

Contralto Soloist in the Bach St. Matthew Passion at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund Concert on March 26

Julius Durleshkaivich

Last night in Jordan Hall, Julius Durleshkaivich, violinist, played the following program: "Folies d'Espagne," Corelli-Petri; Concerto, Tchaikovsky; Sonata in D minor for violin unaccompanied, J. S. Bach; "Ruralia Hungarica," Dohnányi, and "Di tanti palpiti," Paganini. Carl Lamson was the pianoforte accompanist.

As the program progressed, the justification for this recital became increasingly obscure. Although Mr. Durleshkaivich displayed a certain amount of élan and produced a brilliant tone upon occasion, his performance was achieved at the price of clearly defined rhythm and a smooth melodic line. The artist appeared to have no adequate conception of what constitutes a continuous musical idea. In the Corelli-Petri opus his performance was extremely eccentric, with sudden and disconcerting bursts of tone placing emphasis not only upon the wrong portion of a measure but also upon the wrong place in a melody. The concerto fared no better, with misplaced emphasis again in evidence, together with an annoying trick of arriving at least a quarter of a beat late at the entrances of the solo instrument—a practice which would not have been tolerated had the violinist been accompanied by an orchestra instead of an excellent pianist whose efforts to keep pace with the artist's erraticisms revealed the resourceful accompanist.

Had Mr. Durleshkaivich chosen a shorter program, one might have overlooked the inclusion of the entire Bach item, but he would have been well advised to perform the Chaconne alone, in view of his distortion of the Bach text.

Only once during the program did Mr. Durleshkaivich combine a certain musicality with a technique acceptable to at least one listener. This occurred in the second movement of the slender suite by Dohnányi. If the artist could, in that instance, give evidence of understanding the fundamentals of melodic structure, proper phrasing and tone production, it would seem that he might have been able to exhibit these faculties more frequently during the evening. A fair-sized audience applauded Mr. Durleshkaivich with considerable warmth. G. M. S.

Otto Gloor

Oil paintings of the Holy Land by Otto Gloor are shown at the Y D Clubhouse, 200 Huntington Avenue. These Biblical landscapes hold particular interest because of the choice of themes. The artist visited the Holy Land in 1933 and 1934 and depicted places that would be familiar to readers of the Bible. The hills and mountains, the valleys and flowers remain the same as they were in Biblical times; the episodes may be visualized against this background.

Mr. Gloor has indicated in each instance the Biblical text in which the place he paints has been mentioned. He portrays among others evening on the Mount of Olives; Emmaus; Mount Tabor; Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum; Jacob's Well, Mt. Gerizim; Field of Flowers in Galilee; Plain of Sychar. There are a few figures; a High Priest of the Samaritans, translating books; a shepherd of Bethlehem.

Mr. Gloor has brought to the subject of his choice a well developed technique. He paints with regard to the entire scene, establishing the rhythm of curving hills, the full, broad sweeping spread of terrain. Because of the dryness of the air, he tells us, things in the distance seem comparatively near. Notable is the luminosity of surfaces, the spare vegetation. Flowers occur occasionally, dotting the countryside. But "Field of Flowers in Galilee" is dense with rich red blossoms.

Throughout in his pictures Mr. Gloor has conveyed a feeling of tranquillity. The imagery bears no exaggeration of effect, though it is imbued with a dignified and touching poetry. There is no doubt that the style of Mr. Gloor bestows enhancement upon the subject. D. A.

Bostonian in Spain Reported Casualty

Reports were received in Boston today of the first fatality from this area in the Spanish civil war.

John Lenthier, actor and former student of Chelsea High School, was reported killed while aiding in the defense of Madrid on the Jarama river.

He had volunteered in the so-called "Lincoln Battalion" of Americans, in which casualties recently have been heavy. Another American volunteer, Joseph Seligman, a student at Swarthmore College, Penna., was reported killed last week.

Mr. Lenthier, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Armand A. Lenthier, of Chelsea, studied at Fordham University and recently lived in Boston, acting with WPA and other theatrical groups. His socialist sympathies caused him to be known to the radical squad of Boston police.

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Politics Hold Up R. I. Dual Office Holding Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Dual office holding will end at the State House at the end of the present session of the General Assembly, but no action will be taken until that time because the Democrats need all available votes, it was reported today in political circles.

The elimination of the dual office holding was one of the major topics of the last election and both major political parties pledged themselves to eliminate this alleged evil which was charged to be costing them votes.

For a time legislation was considered in the General Assembly the Providence Board of Aldermen and other municipal bodies, but little came of it.

The practice, to which civic organizations have objected, is for persons elected to legislative positions, either State or local, to accept at the same time lucrative appointive posts in the State or local government.

When the matter was called to the attention of Gov. Robert E. Quinn yesterday, he said that he knew that the dual office holding still existed, but that he "was not holding them in there because he wanted their votes. I don't care whether they vote for administration measures or not and I don't believe in getting votes that way. It doesn't make any difference to me how they vote."

Other politicians, however, said that the opinion of Governor Quinn is not shared by all other administration leaders, and that because of the fear of "party breaks" they are keeping those who have retained their appointive jobs after receiving elective ones in order to make all "noses count" in the House and Senate.

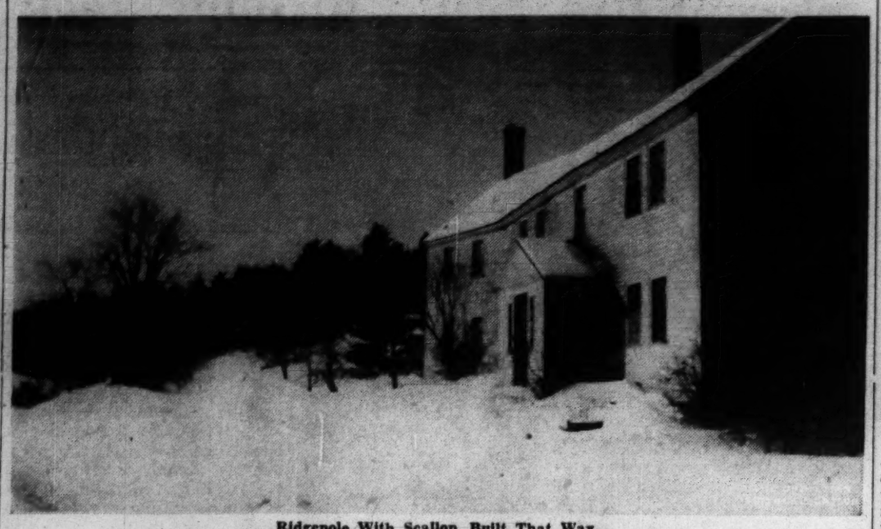
Among the outstanding dual office holders are said to be Senator Henry Lapan of Burrillville, assistant to Sheriff Philip E. Quinn; Senator Russell H. Handy, Republican, of the Racing Division, who can be counted on to vote with the Democrats; Senator William J. Smith of Warren, a member of the Division of Pharmacy and Narcotics, and at least a half dozen members of the House of Representatives.

Senator Lapan and Representative James S. Lynch of Providence, an assistant in the office of Matthew M. McCormick, clerk of the Superior Court, are expected to resign their elective positions after the present session and keep their better-paying appointive jobs. It was reported that they would take similar action after the last election, bu they retained both of their jobs and became "dual office holders."

Federal Court Practice

At the opening of the March term of the Federal District Court yesterday 61 lawyers were admitted to federal practice by Judge Hugh D. McLellan. James S. Allen, court clerk, administered the oath. All applicants who had previously practiced in state courts, were instructed by Judge McLellan in the differences between state and federal law.

Maine Boasts 'Different' House



Ridgepole With Scallop, Built That Way

Home of Eliphalet Griffin, Blacksmith and Revolutionary War Soldier, Still Standing

'Crooked House' Long a Puzzle To Visitors at Alfred, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED Maine, March 17—There is one house in this sedate, colonial shire town of York County, that is different from all the others. It may not be quite so old as the oldest house nor quite so pretentious as come of the square white mansions under the towering elms in the village, but it has an undisputed claim to distinction. It is crooked. It always has been crooked, for Eliphalet Griffin built it that way and generations of Alfred folk have never called it anything but the "crooked house." In fact it may be the very house about which was written that intriguing old nursery rhyme:

There was a crooked man and he walked a crooked mile
When he found a crooked sixpence against a crooked stile.
So he bought a crooked cat that caught a crooked mouse
And they all lived together in a little crooked house.

At any rate the roof-tree and the eaves of this house, which was built soon after the Revolutionary War on the narrow road that skirts Shaker Pond on the west, have a jog that sets the building in a shallow arc. Some folks say that Mr. Griffin constructed it that way to make it conform to the road and others offer as an explanation the idea that he was only carrying out some of his whimsical notions of beauty.

Mr. Griffin was a blacksmith who had a leaning toward the artistic and a liking for hand-wrought iron. Many pieces of his work still adorn Alfred houses, among them the beautiful bows and arrows placed at intervals in the railing at the top of the two-story veranda on the John Holmes house which was built in 1802. These were ordered by Senator Holmes to denote his friedliness toward the red men of Massabesic and were placed in the balustrade with the heads of the arrows pointing down. Other relics of the Griffin blacksmith shop are the handsome foot-scrapers, latches and hinges still doing service on the old steps and barn-doors of half the town.

Whatever Eliphalet Griffin's idea was in putting an angle in his ridgepole he succeeded in doing something so different, so picturesque and so flaring in the "crooked house," that people have been asking questions and wondering ever since.

He was born in Deerfield, N. H., in 1751, enlisted as a private in the Continental Army, and served several years at Plum Island off Newburyport.

Child Amendment Wins in Committee Vote in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (AP)—The Connecticut Senate and House committees on federal relations, meeting jointly, voted yesterday to recommend that Connecticut ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The committees, meeting in executive session, approved ratification 8 to 6.

The opposition, it was reported, came entirely from members of the House committee. Because of the close committee vote, leaders forecast rough going for the measure when it reaches the House and Senate. The opposition was expected to be especially strong in the House.

Aircraft Plant Burns With Loss of $200,000

BRADFORD, Penna., March 17 (AP)—Fire early today leveled the Taylor Aircraft Company plant, causing a loss the owners set at $200,000.

Theodore Weld, president, said the fire apparently started from an overheated furnace in the paint shop, swept two frame buildings and then destroyed the main structure of corrugated iron. Employees saved 15 planes by pushing them to the near-by Bradford airport. Mr. Weld said the plant produced 36 per cent of the commercial planes manufactured in the nation last year and had planned to increase production immediately. Part of the loss, he added, was covered by insurance, but he said there were no plans for rebuilding.

Unified Control Of Piers Urged In Boston Harbor

Unified control of ocean terminals in Boston harbor by an enlarged Port Authority having power to enforce its rulings, funds with which to work and a larger personnel were urged today as the solution to port problems, including congestion on the piers.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, after a vacation in Florida, returned to his duties as a member of the Boston Port Authority, to sponsor the unification plan. In a strong protest at existing port conditions, Mr. Fitzgerald declares he will seek a conference between Governor Hurley, Mayor Mansfield and leading shipping men in an attempt to push for more authority for the Port Authority, "which will eliminate such chaotic conditions as exist today."

Three different railroads control the piers in three vital parts of Boston harbor, he said, South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown. He advocates a central freight terminal at a strategic point which "would help to decrease the number of trucks operating in the city."

Incidents prompting the protest by Mr. Fitzgerald, results of the congestion here, include:

1. Dollar liner President Lincoln forced to move into the stream to anchor, while a sister ship, the President Pierce, ties up at Pier 44, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, to discharge and load. Accommodations would be available at an adjacent pier, port interests declare, were it not for the accumulation of freight on the wharves and scarcity of berth space.

2. Discharge of cargoes hampered by shortage of longshoremen. Agents of incoming steamers call for four gangs of longshoremen but get only two, delaying the departure of the steamers.

3. Space for berthing incoming vessels at a premium. Arrival of the Edam before the Tapanoeli finished discharging cargo necessitated anchoring the Edam in the harbor for nearly a day.

Harvard Talks on Music

Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, lecturer on music at Harvard University, will give a series of five public lectures, beginning today, with musical illustrations on "The Idyllic, Pastoral, Elegiac Aspects of Music and Their Reflex in Musical Landscape Impressionism." The lectures will be given on Wednesday afternoons at 4:30 in Paine Hall, Music Building.

Tobin Announces His Entrance In Mayoralty Race

Maurice J. Tobin, member of the School Committee and a rising political figure in the city, today officially announced his candidacy for Mayor of Boston with an appeal to youthful voters to help him overthrow "the older order whose domination of the city government in past years has certainly not been productive of advantage to our citizens."

This was generally interpreted as a direct thrust at former Gov. James M. Curley, the only official candidate at present who could possibly be associated with "the older order" at City Hall.

"I anticipate in the course of this contest," said Mr. Tobin, "other candidates, some with bottomless campaign treasuries, will seek to weaken my candidacy by uncomplimentary references to the 'presumptions of youth.'"

Former Governor Curley, it was recalled, has already made an issue of the increasing demand by voters that a young man be given an opportunity to become Mayor of Boston. Mr. Curley, who has been Mayor for three terms, has argued that his long experience in public life has prepared him to do more—if elected for a fourth term at City Hall—for the young men and women of Boston than an inexperienced candidate could possibly do.

A contest for Mayor, Mr. Tobin's statement virtually replied, should not be decided on the question of age but on the questions of "general competence and sincerity of purpose." The quality of sincerity, he continued, in a candidate who "would entice or attract votes by glittering promises impossible of fulfillment" is obviously open to question.

Mr. Tobin's announcement, expected for some weeks, is the third official statement of candidacy thus far in the campaign. City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., a Republican, was the first. Mr. Curley entered the race only a few days ago. There are, also, several other prospective candidates: Congressman John P. Higgins, District Attorney William J. Foley, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, and possibly Congressman John W. McCormack.

Only 36, Mr. Tobin has already been a member of the Boston School Committee for five years and last year was a candidate for the Democratic National Convention. His statement today emphasizes the break which he made voluntarily over a year ago with the Curley forces when he independently sought the Democratic National Convention seat and won.

At that time he established his first strong claim to political leadership of the younger voters in the city and it is on their support that he now seeks to become Mayor.

Mr. Tobin emphasized that his candidacy could not be "bought." He referred to tactics used in previous campaigns in which dummy candidates have been used by powerful candidates to split the city's vote and insure the election of a mayor by a minority vote.

On this issue Mr. Tobin declared: "My candidacy has, and will have, no sympathetic understanding, and no connection, either direct or indirect, with the candidacy of any other individual who is now, or who may be a candidate for the office of Mayor."

The Tobin announcement was made at a propitious time, for March 17, in Boston political circles, is a "hay day." South Boston, on this date, marks St. Patrick's Day and Evacuation Day with a big celebration. In an election year, such as this, political candidates turn out in numbers. Adding to the entertainment, these aspirants stage their own demonstrations, join the parade and make speeches at the slightest provocation.

In the parade today will be Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, probably James Roosevelt, son of the President, and hundreds of minor political dignitaries.

Former Governor Curley will be present and also Mr. Tobin, whose announcement in the morning papers will make him a man of note for South Boston throughout the festivities.

Railroad Enthusiasts Plan 'Wonder Trip' to Engine Shops

That there is still plenty of vigorous romance in railroading, as well as historical interest, is proved by the number of iron horse lovers planning to join with members of Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., on its "Third Railroad Wonder Trip" on April 11.

A special train will roll out of the South Station at 7:15 a. m. on that day and will speed over the Boston & Albany and New York Central tracks to Schenectady. Here the party, joining another from New York, will go through the big American Locomotive Company works, and will see modern locomotives of all types, including one of the Hiawatha streamlined engines for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, in process of construction.

Engines in the Making

In addition to the steam locomotives being built for the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Bessemer & Lake Erie, the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and New York Central, there is also an Alco Diesel engine to be examined.

The all-day jaunt is within the reach of railroad-loving boys as well as railroad hobbyists, engineers, photographers and students of transportation, who with their wives and families in many cases, have enjoyed earlier trips arranged by the Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc. The fare from Boston, Newtonville, Framingham and Worcester is $3.50 and from Springfield and Pittsfield, $2.50, and children are half price.

A dining car attached to the train will serve special low-priced table d'hôte meals, and sandwiches will also be available.

Sponsors of Expedition

The expedition is sponsored by the New York Chapter of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, the New York Central System, Railroad Stories Magazine, and the International Engine Picture Club, in addition to the local Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc.

These sponsors have arranged to prepare a special souvenir brochure which will be distributed on the train.

Reservations are being made at Room 357 of the Boston & Albany offices in the South Station.

Mussolini Talk On NBC Thursday

By the Associated Press

New York, March 17

Radiocast in this country of the address that Premier Benito Mussolini is to deliver via radio from Tripoli to the Italian people is announced by WJZ-NBC for 11 a. m. (EST) tomorrow. The talk in Italian will be followed by an English translation.

Saving of $227,000 Proposed for Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 17—John E. Willey, chairman of the Legislature's Economy Committee, yesterday filed with the Appropriations and Financial Affairs Committee suggestions for State economies to the estimated extent of $227,000 for the next two fiscal years.

The Economy Committee suggested eliminations of appropriations for the Augusta State Airport, insurance for State property, the Maine egg-laying contest, and legal fees other than the costs of the Attorney General's department; reduction of a proposed appropriation for safeguarding of clam flats; issuance of only one instead of two registration plates for automobiles; and revision of the State Racing Commission activities.

Merger Proposed Of Light Companies In Worcester Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17—Notice has been received by Mayor John S. Sullivan and the selectmen of a number of towns in Worcester County of a hearing to be held in Boston, March 22, before the Department of Public Utilities, on plans to consolidate the Worcester Electric Light Company and the Webster & Southbridge Gas & Electric Co. The name of the consolidated utility would be changed to the Worcester County Electric Company.

"Reduced rates through operating economies, as in the case of similar consolidations recently affected in the New England Power system, will unquestionably result from this proposed consolidation," according to Thomas G. Dignan, vice-president and general manager of the Worcester Electric Light Company. He pointed out that the consolidation is in line with the policy of the Federal Government with reference to "integrated public utility systems" as set forth in the Public Utility Act of 1935.

"While there will be no reduction in personnel resulting from the consolidation," said Mr. Dignan, "savings will be brought about through simplification in the method of handling materials and supplies, the elimination of detail in accounting, financial and corporate matters and in availability of man power and equipment of both companies in the combined territory."

Fewer Italians to U. S.

Italian immigration to America declined from 376,776 persons in 1913 to 13,395 in 1935.

Paper for Blind Seeks $500,000 For Endowment

The Weekly News, only newspaper for the blind in the United States, today observed its tenth anniversary by launching a drive for a $500,000 endowment fund to assure permanent continuity of its work, which has increased in costs from an original budget of $1500 annually to 1936 appropriations amounting to $24,000.

Started a decade ago by Francis B. Ierardi as an unprecedented venture, the Weekly News now distributes 3225 copies free of charge to blind readers throughout the world. There is no discrimination; any blind person is eligible to receive his copy upon application.

Between 30 and 40 schools for the blind in the United States use the Weekly in regular classroom work and more than 50 per cent of the libraries for the blind have the newspaper for distribution.

The paper itself is manned so far as possible by blind persons who otherwise might find difficulty in finding permanent employment. There are 34 pages devoted to nearly every subject in regular daily newspapers. Richard E. Danielson is president and Christian A. Herter, Representative from Boston on Beacon Hill, serves as secretary of the paper.

U. S. Submarine Permit Placed in Commission

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 17 (AP)—The Permit, the navy's latest submarine, was commissioned today. Capt. Thomas Withers, commanding the submarine base here, accepted the submarine from L. Y. Spear, vice-president in charge of the Electric Boat Company's plant at Groton, where the craft was built.

Come in for this Booklet

"HOW TO CHOOSE A RADIO"

Contains 16 illustrated pages, telling in laymen's language, the main features to consider in purchasing a new radio.

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CONCORD—18 Walden St.
FITCHBURG—791 Main St.
GLOUCESTER—112 Main St.
HAVERHILL—53 Main St.
IPSWICH—34 Market St.
LAWRENCE—91 Jackson St.
LOWELL—112 Merrimac St.
LYNN—7 Market St.
NEW BEDFORD—1495 Acushnet Ave.
NO. ADAMS—218 Ashland St.
NO. ATTLEBORO—No. 9 Washington St.
NORWOOD—663 Washington St.
QUINCY—1253 Hancock St.
TAUNTON—4 Cedar St.
MAINE
BIDDEFORD, ME.—200 Main St.
PORTLAND, ME.—12 Forest Ave.
SANFORD, ME.—133 Main St.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CLAREMONT, N. H.—38 Tremont Sq.
CONCORD, N. H.—108 North State St.
KEENE, N. H.—100 Main St.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—1122 Elm St.
NASHUA, N. H.—35 Main St.
RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—287 Weybosset St.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—142 Broad St.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—292 So. Main St.
VERMONT
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.—2 Square

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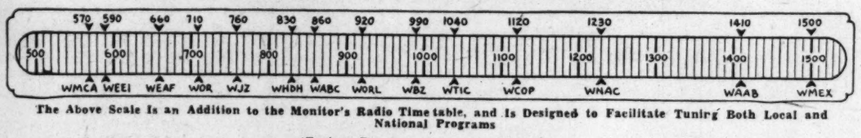
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Fahey Bros.' Orchestra	Dan and Sylvia	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checkerboard; variety program; music	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Baseball school
6:00 News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; soloist; quartet; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"		"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News, music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists and orchestra	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news		Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Doris Hare, comedienne	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Dude Ranch" night
7:30 Frank Buck	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Animal program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Musical Moments"	"Three Rancheros"	Resettlement Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and his orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama from San Francisco	Symphonic Strings
8:15			Brandwynne's Orch.; soloist
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orch	Ethel Barrymore in "The Man Across the Hall," sketch	Serenade; Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Sidewalk Quiz
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Charitable Irish Society: Two Hundredth Anniversary Dinner; Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Talk, Prof. Sidney B. Fay
9:15			Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30 Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra			Jazz Nocturne; music; variety program
9:45			
10:00 "Gang Busters"; network dramatic sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists; quartet; orchestra	Irish Society Dinner; Alfred E. Smith; James A. Farley; John F. Collins
10:15	Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick; 154th anniversary; Alfred E Smith; James Farley	Gladys Swarthout; Frank Chapman; orchestra	
10:30 Sen. Tom Connally, Texas			
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs			Irish Society Dinner
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 Music; Goodman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Dick Gardner's Orchestra	Jack Eave's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	KWK 10th anniversary; Fred Waring's Orchestra	'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra		'Meetin' House'; sketch; music	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.
12:00 WORL, (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Factual summary of evidence at hearing of Senate Committee on Judiciary; Robert Jackson, Assistant Attorney General.
12:40 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: Talks; soloists; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Men Who Made America"; dramatization.
2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National) Eastman School of Music; students' recital.
3:45 WEEI, "Do You Want to Be a Writer?"
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Light Opera Company; soloists; excerpts from operettas; concert orchestra.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before the Senate."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.
7:30 WAAB, "Some Aspects of Early New England Life—Amenities of Early New England Life," Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Edgar Bergen; Henry Fonda; Walter O'Keefe; sketch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields's Encore Music.
8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Governor Dummer Academy Glee Club; soloists.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; skits; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris"; This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: subject, "How Far Should Federal Emergency Relief Go?"

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Basil Rathbone; Vronsky and Babin; Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Massachusetts State College Band.
11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus; soloists.

The Plus-Powered KELVINATOR GIVES YOU

FACT 1

The new Kelvinator is Plus-Powered. It has as much as double the cooling capacity of other well-known refrigerators of equal size.

FACT 2

The New Kelvinator runs only half as many minutes per day—during the rest of the time it maintains low temperatures using no current at all.

Only Kelvinator gives you all these advantages

BUILT-IN THERMOMETER... Kelvinator's plus power assures safe refrigeration temperature—always... The built-in thermometer proves this.

RUBBER GRIDS IN ALL ICE TRAYS ... Kelvinator's plus power gives abundant reserve capacity to provide as much ice as you'll ever need.

CERTIFICATE OF LOW OPERATING COST... Kelvinator's plus power assures less running time each day... only Kelvinator gives you a Certificate of Low Cost of Operation.

5-YEAR PROTECTION PLAN... Kelvinator's plus power unit runs less time at slower speed—years of dependable service—certified with a Five-Year Protection Plan.

Very Liberal Terms To Edison Service Customers

NO DOWN PAYMENT

up to 3 Years to pay

To every owner of an electric refrigerator—every person who plans to buy one—these two facts are of first importance.

Because of them, many experienced refrigerator users are replacing their old refrigerators with the Plus-Powered Kelvinator.

Once you know these facts, you can judge the basic refrigeration value of any refrigerator—before you buy.

Refrigerators may be alike in many respects. These facts divide them into two classes. They mean that Kelvinator provides better cooling, and faster freezing—that it has a longer life and effects greater savings.

Ask your Kelvinator dealer to demonstrate these two points. Make it your business to *know* the fundamentals of a truly modern refrigerator!

33 Edison Shops

WANT TO SERVE YOU

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

A New Business Firm—The Stove, the Sink and a Desk

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Why Not a 'Kitchen Office'?

Verily, the Greatest of All Businesses Deserves Able Management

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For More Attractive Homes
Third of 12 Articles

The greatest business in the world is often conducted without any business methods at all. Many a housewife all down the ages has managed her buying, meal planning, housekeeping and finances in one way or another and at times perhaps wondered why it took so long and dragged on through the day so that work was never done. But of recent years this has been changing. More and more the homemaker now comes to her "job" with a background of office experience. Quickly she senses that bills in one part of the house, a telephone in another, cookbooks tucked into the living room bookcase with novels and biographies, and a dozen other of the casual ways in which many a housekeeping job is handicapped, is definitely inefficient. Business methods are, therefore, studied out in relation to this new job of management she has taken on, and the housekeeping is given new dignity and order. Sometimes, too, a course at some reputable school of cookery enables her to undertake the meal planning and buying end of her homemaking with distinct ability.

If you have been to any exhibits of model kitchens lately, you may have seen a newcomer among the cabinets and stoves and sinks and cupboards. It is a kitchen desk. Yes, and useful, too.

Really it seems strange that people were as long thinking of it as they were. But now that it has entered the kitchen field, it is likely to stay, for the housewife and homemaker finds it a valuable convenience.

A Valuable Work Organizer

One of these kitchen desks that we saw matched the cabinets and was built into a handy corner. There were compartments in it for receipted and unpaid bills, a place for pads, a supply of sharpened pencils, a section for the many pamphlets of recipes everybody wants to keep, a card file cabinet for recipes and household hints, and above it a shelf for cookbooks. Also, delight of delights, an extension of the telephone so the homemaker can do her ordering while watching the pot boil.

Of course, the value of such a desk is that a central place is provided for all housekeeping business, and provided in a place where the housekeeper can tend to her meals while she does some of her home office work. It saves any amount of time. In the first place, it saves trotting upstairs for the gas bill and somewhere else for the recipe one brought home from the club. It provides a place where one may sit for a half hour or so each day and plan the meals, the buying and do the ordering—perhaps while watching something on the stove out of the tail of one's eye. Furthermore, it frees one's own personal writing desk elsewhere in the house for personal letters and recreational activities, helping one to keep "office hours" over one's housekeeping job and not to dribble housekeeping activities all through everything one does. This last is particularly important.

Homemade Desk or Just a "Place"

One woman who had a large old-fashioned kitchen reorganized it to include a dinette and a kitchen office. Her desk, she wrote us, is an old washstand she picked up at a sale of household furnishings, and painted with gay lacquer to carry out the kitchen color scheme. A hanging shelf above it made a place for cookbooks and pamphlets. The extension telephone cost far less than would have justified her going without it for any more years, considering the time it saves and the wonderful convenience. She keeps a supply of pencils, pads, a filing cabinet of recipes, a memorandum block, a special list of telephone numbers of grocery stores, plumbers, window cleaners and other needs. All summer she keeps a small garden bouquet at her desk, and at all times a clean gay blotter and desk fittings that tend to keep it attractive and neat and avoid its being a "catch-all". We know of another woman who made a small table into a kitchen desk. We know of yet another, with only a wee kitchenette, who cleared out a drawer and turned it into a compartmented "office" desk.

"When I first became a homemaker after several years as an office worker, I was appalled at the time I spent at the job and the accepted lack of system," wrote a friend not long ago. "I inquired among my neighbors, but they seemed to have worked out no system that seemed to me like orderly management. I was used to having things in convenient places, assembled for quick use. I was used to fairly definite hours and not this continual drudgery never done. I found that I had always looked down on housework, and for these very reasons. So I said to myself, 'Helen, if you think you are such an able office worker you can certainly prove it by studying out the management of this home and have it as orderly as was your business life. There is no reason for this chasing all over the house for things needed in connection with kitchen management, for doing bills at any old time, and ordering food in a sort of hand-to-mouth way.'

System That Worked

"So I put my mind on it—and I confess it was harder than anything I had ever done. I made myself a 'kitchen office' and began to plan my days. Gradually I found that a few moments of planning plus a better organization of materials, resulted in saving many moments of time. Now I do the heavy ordering once a week, have a definite time to check over the staples and general supplies, a definite time for planning the meals for the entire week and for making out a list of what to buy on certain days. I have been able to compass my housekeeping work into definite times, and give myself definite 'hours off' each day. The whole experience has proved interesting and my respect for housework has gone way up. Incidentally, my standards of housework are any amount higher also."

The business woman pays attention to the clothes she wears to her office. She finds it good for her work to look neat and businesslike. In the same way the homemaker will find it distinctly helpful to have suitable and attractive "office" clothes for her business hours, and a definite change when her business hours are over. There are delightful frocks, inexpensive, too, for these busy hours doing one's housekeeping tasks. They should be pretty and fresh, gayer than one wears when going to town, and attractive enough to wear to the corner grocery at a pinch. We like pretty cotton frocks with plenty of color, neat as a pin, and extra becoming. They do something for us as we stir up a cake or hang out a washing. Then a definite change to another type of garment makes a line of demarcation between business hours and recreation hours. This, too, is good for us, and if we have to don a gay smock or an apron long enough to set the dinner on the table or wash up the tea things, we are still preserving our recreational or "off-duty" viewpoint.

One of the useful ideas in connection with the kitchen office or the housekeeping business hours, is to get rid of carrying things in one's memory. The kitchen desk is a great help in this, for all materials and equipment are together. Busy office people write things down and refer to their lists. The efficient homemaker does likewise. A list of things to be done should take the place of having them on one's mind. A list of supplies to be ordered should save running back to the phone again and again. A list of "requests" on the part of various members of the family for special dishes can be referred to at convenient times. But the lists, too, should have their own special places, that the homemaker need not exercise her memory to the point of "Now where did I put that pudding recipe Dad asked me to try."

It is a great business—the greatest in the world. It challenges the intelligence of every homemaker. It is a business with one of the highest and most glorified of reasons for being, and deserves to be carried on with the utmost sense of harmony and order.

Tomorrow's Article Appears in the news columns.

YOU GET BOTH
Figure Rhythm
AND FIGURE CONTROL

THE swift tempo of today demands figure control plus figure rhythm and freedom. So Munsingwear designed a new type two-way stretch foundation garment of extra-resilient Lastex, with more "give and take" to trim years off your hips, hold in your diaphragm, yet allow you utmost freedom.

Girdles from $1 to $7.50; panty-girdles from $1 to $3.50; full-length foundations from $2 to $10.

MUNSINGWEAR, Minneapolis

"Foundettes" BY MUNSING Wear

3 Old Virginia Foods for $1

3 Old Virginia Foods for a single dollar bill! One jar genuine Smithfield Ham Spread; 2 doz. Old Virginia Beaten Biscuits; 1 box Old Virginia Black Walnut Cream Fudge. Send for free Smithfield Ham Booklet

WHITES, Inc.
513 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Photo by Mrs. Branson De Cou

Wooden Shoes for Sale on the Outskirts of The Hague

To any tourist enjoying a trip on the Continent of Europe, the outdoor markets are ever a delight. How one revels in the colorful flower stalls, the quaint second-hand shops, and the book marts on every hand! Then there are famous markets like the Caledonian in London, where everything under the sun seems to have accumulated, and adventure just can't miss coming one's way. Little pushcarts of fish and unfamiliar edibles may be found on corners of many Continental cities, also. One might go on—for the markets are full of variety and fascinating to explore. So step up, everybody, and buy a pair of genuine Dutch wooden shoes—although we don't guarantee tripie-A widths. However, if you intend to wear them for holiday and Sunday best, you may choose the very gayest with painted tops.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the early part of the year the world of fashion resembles nature. Just as there is much hidden germination before flowers appear and trees bud, so there is constant activity in contriving and launching fresh modes. By no means all new ideas, or even those which have taken form, are a success. Yet one never knows when a fashion has had a cool reception that it will not be revived at the right moment and blossom into popularity.

Newest in Overcoats

A new style of overcoat has been introduced this year—first seen in Switzerland at the winter sports. It is designed specially for traveling but is suitable for wear at sports gatherings or in the country. Fronts are double-breasted with wide overlap. Pockets have flaps and run on the slant. All-round belt fastens in sash fashion. The outstanding feature is a yoke at back on the lines of a sports jacket. Fullness gathers into yoke, while a fairly deep fold on either side continues below belt and gives the effect of a panel. This stands a good chance of becoming a recognized overcoat style.

"Derby Gray"

At the annual dinner of the British Color Council it was said that Lord Derby had agreed to sponsor the first color for the new branch of the council's work devoted to men's wear. The new color would be known as "Derby gray"—a combination of black and white, Lord Derby's racing colors. It was suggested that Derby gray might be the progenitor of new fashions and asked why evening dress for men in the summer months should not be gray. The proposal fell flat and neither then nor since has anyone backed it. Gray makes no appeal by night, although well-liked for formal and informal clothes by day. Before men changed over, 100 years ago, from colors to black for evening dress, bright blue, bottle-green and such shades as plum and mulberry were worn—but never gray.

For His Majesty

The King has obtained an overcoat length of reversible cloth, one side of which is normal gray tweed with hen's claw design and the other the gray, black and red Balmoral tartan. When His Majesty was at the Brussels Exhibition last year it was so hot he suggested that the textile industry should produce a cloth suitable for such weather, but fit for smart tailoring; and indicated the type of open weave he thought advisable. A Scottish firm has created such a fabric and it was shown to King George recently: a gray lightweight worsted suiting woven from two weights of yarn to make an open cloth—definitely porous.

Here's to Red and Green

Sports overcoats tend to become colorful. Some of bright blue tweed with windowpane checks have sash belts, two-way collars, large laid-on pockets. I have also seen green belted overcoats with red overchecks. In passing, green and red demonstrate so well the harmony of contrast that red ties will solve the problem of what should be worn with green suits. Ox-blood red is an unusual color for overcoats, but will appeal to those who love novelty.

Raincoats Step Up

Green, blue and French gray are fresh shades for raincoats, hitherto rather conservative in color. The first is described as an "autumn green"; actually a combination of green and fawn, the green used to give a "shot" effect or bloom on the fawn. The French gray is a light, slightly blue tint. Sea Island cotton coats sell well in the better-class trade—the stars of the raincoat world. There is a tendency to give raincoats a military effect, all-round belt, army pockets, shoulder straps and plastron fronts.

Enter the Toga

No wonder new garments are invented to defy the elements after such a wet winter. An outstanding example is named the "Toga," for tramping, camping, or other sports. This is a belted jacket of proofed gabardine, with patch pockets. Sleeves fitted with wind-cuffs, shoulders lined with proofed batiste. Proofed gabardine over-trousers with "spat" extension coming well over foot accompany the "Toga."

Satin Facings

There is a growing custom to have dull satin facings on double-breasted jackets instead of corded silk, the reason being that silk looks like cloth a short distance away and fails to suggest evening wear . . . At a banquet held at the Dorchester Hotel one guest wore a black velvet double-breasted dinner jacket with silk facings . . . A social innovation may be noted—of men wearing dinner jackets on Sundays at luncheon in London hotels.

Versatile Clothespins

When dyeing garments I use clamp clothespins to lift garments from the boiling dye.

Clamp clothespins painted in different colors make excellent napkin markers.

Small children will not be confused as to how many covers they should turn back on their beds if the top covers are clamped together with clothespins.

Try leaving six clothespins clamped onto a wire hanger to use when drying hose. This is especially handy if hose have to be dried in the bathroom.—Mrs. J. W. V., Kansas.

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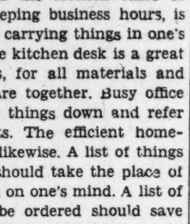

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Through the Editor's Window

We Might All Go a-Periscoping

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We seem to be periscope-conscious these days. Not that we weren't, back in the war when a chimney-pot thing pricking through the ocean ceiling was signal for any heart to turn flapjack. But the periscope of today has only a gay holidayish connotation. Furthermore, it has crashed the gadget field. And we, gadget-minded, and always out a-gaping at something, prefer a little applied physics to the gymnastics of craning our necks, and take to this useful thingamabob with enthusiasm.

At the British Industries Fair was offered—as useful for Coronation crowds—a periscope fitted to a top hat. The frontispiece is like one of the blinders of a carthorse only really a mirror one may pull down and rest upon the tip of one's proboscis. On high is another mirror, mounted above the topper, and of course above the crowd. The ladies seem to have been omitted in these plans. Perhaps, unlike a cat, they may not look at a king. However, the merest squint at the spring hats, and I am convinced that not only could a jolly little periscope be rigged up on almost any of them, but also it could be integrated with the design and pass as the most up-to-date of trimmings for an industrial age. The mirrors on a stick (of unbreakable glass, please) would do just as well with which to swat the top of one's motorcar when getting in, as do the tall quills and other gadgets mounted on high. The blinder worn across one's nose could be daintily edged with a rippling little nose-veil, and even accented with a posy.

London is already experienced in what might be called mass production periscopy. But from all I hear, their earlier homemade variety is a mirror mounted on a cane or umbrella, their backs turned firmly upon the parade. It would be an intriguing experience to march along Whitehall and into Trafalgar Square past thousands of interested and loyal spectators all facing the other way. For that matter, if one wished to see the parade while marching in it—and I always felt that missing the show was the disadvantage of being in it—one could mount a mirror on one's banner and bid for a place near the front.

This spread of the periscope idea has its points. Taking a leaf from the housewives of somewhere in Europe (is it legend?) who mount mirrors at the perfect angle to see what their neighbors along the street are doing, why not have one in the door of the nursery to keep an unobtrusive eye upon little Phoebe without making her self-conscious? Or wily young Alexander might mount one on his school desk and read off the answers while innocently looking elsewhere than at his book. (Sh-h-h!)

At least we might have them served with seats at the movies for those of us who always seem to sit behind extra high people of ample proportions. I can think, too, how useful one might be for finding things in dark crannies of one's handbag. It could be of smart enamel, initialed, and of the latest modernistic style—folding and to match the fittings.

People traveling in subways could have pocket ones handy for the purpose of reading their neighbors' newspapers with greater ease. There might even be one for Fido when on leash, so he could accurately gauge his mistress's pace and doings. Or if you are one to take a thrilled look under the bed last thing before hopping in, rig up a set of mirrors, my dears, and pull up the quilts before indulging.

Yes, the periscope has a great future among gadgets. Why shouldn't Reuben's favorite haberdasher advertise that one will be given free with every six shirts purchased during March, to use in searching for collar buttons under bureaus?

Really up-to-date Dowagers, too, instead of peering at the Insignificant through their lorgnettes might survey them superciliously through jeweled periscopes. Women at bargain sales might spot the object of their affections from the rear of the bombardment, and with more certain aim thereafter mill their way through the phalanx to where X marks the location. Or if you believe that a watched pot never boils you could, of course, smartly deceive it by mounting a periscope effect over the stove, and pay elaborate attention to peeling the onions.

Household Hints

Children's Bibs

Serviceable children's bibs may be made from good parts of discarded turkish towels.

(Mrs) J. B., Illinois

Garment Protectors

By cutting off sleeves of discarded house dresses and closing the seams, excellent garment protectors are ready for service.

(Mrs.) J. B., Illinois

Crisp Potato Chips

I put potato chips in a glass fruit jar and screw lid up tight. They remain crisp indefinitely. This is true also of salted nuts and crackers. Of course, they must be crisp when put in.—(Mrs.) K. B. G., California

Keeping Cookies Fresh

When mailing cookies I place slices of apple in the box. The cookies arrive fresh and moist.—Mrs. J. W. V., Kansas.

Maple Nut Fudge

Mix
1 cup sugar
1 cup maple sirup
⅛ teaspoon salt and
½ cup milk in a smooth saucepan. Bring to boil slowly, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking, stirring occasionally to prevent burning, to 238° F. on the candy thermometer or until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Remove from fire, pour into a clean pan and add
1½ tablespoons butter. Set aside to cool, without stirring, until lukewarm (110° F.). Beat fudge until it is creamy and begins to turn dull. Stir in
½ cup chopped pecans and turn quickly into a buttered pan to 1 inch thickness. When cool cut in squares with a sharp knife.

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

Rubber Quota Is Raised to Bolster Depleted Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The International Rubber Regulation Committee has raised the quotas for the production of rubber in rubber-producing countries from 76 to 90 per cent of normal capacity in an effort to build up the depleted stocks in the United States, Great Britain and other countries and to alter the condition that recently has led to sharp price rises.

The general shortage caused an uneasy atmosphere as the rubber committee met and was manifested in the House of Commons by questions from the Liberal opposition as to whether the Government proposed to take steps to alleviate the reported shortages in steel, copper and cotton.

The International Tin Committee has decided to hold an emergency session on Thursday to study whether it should raise again the tin production quota that was increased only a week ago in an attempt to check the runaway price of that commodity. Tin reacted to this news immediately by dropping £8½ a ton to the still high level of around £290.

Committees for tin and rubber control are composed of representatives of producers who sit under the chairmanship of a government official, Sir John Campbell, adviser to the Colonial Office. Their actions were authorized by treaties among the countries producing the two commodities, while the United States, consumer of half the rubber produced in the world and much of the tin (having no rubber and little tin), may speak but not vote through an observer who is permitted to sit with the committees.

Some doubt is expressed in informed quarters whether the changes in the quotas will have much effect on the immediate price levels, owing to the delays involved in stepping-up production and transportation, but such action is expected eventually to bring about a readjustment.

Price Fixing Urged By House Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A report urging passage of the Miller Bill to permit manufacturers of trade marked goods to fix minimum resale prices in states having fair practice acts has been filed by the House Judiciary Committee. "It is the legislature's responsibility to fix the public policy of the state," the report said. "This legislation merely seeks to help effectuate a public policy so fixed in a state. It has no application to any state which does not see fit to enact a fair trade act."

The report lists 28 states which now have fair trade practice acts which would permit minimum retail fixing under the Miller proposal.

New Life Insurance Increase 7.5 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

New life insurance written in February by companies reporting to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents was $711,825,000, against $661,945,000 in February, 1936, an increase of 7.5 per cent, the association announced today.

For the first two months new business was $1,382,101,000, an increase of 2.9 per cent over the $1,343,396,000 in the like period of 1936.

New ordinary insurance in February was $459,347,000, against $419,392,000 last February, an improvement of 9.5 per cent.

Industrial was $212,231,000, compared with $212,055,000, a lift of .1 of 1 per cent. Group insurance rose 32 per cent to $40,247,000, against $30,498,000 in the like period last year.

Momentum of Steel Industry Unchecked By Steel Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Recent price advances have hardly checked the momentum attained by the steel industry, and while new buying at the higher prices is not yet in substantial volume, there have been heavy specifications against first-quarter contracts, resulting in larger mill backlogs, which are at almost unprecedented totals, possibly greater than at any time since the World War, according to Iron Age.

In an effort to clear their books of the lower-priced tonnages taken late in 1936 and in the present quarter, mills are speeding up production by all available means. At Pittsburgh the ingot rate has been pushed up to 91 per cent, the highest since early September, 1929, and there has been an advance in the Cleveland-Lorain district from 77 to 81 per cent.

The Detroit district is at 100 per cent, despite the Chrysler strike, and Wheeling area mills are at 99 per cent. The average for the industry this week, is estimated at 89 per cent, or a weekly output of 1,168,838 gross tons, which compares with the all-time weekly average for May, 1929, of 1,193,284 tons, when the industry was operating at 102.01 per cent of its then rated capacity. Present output is above the weekly average for any month in 1929 excepting May.

Steel mill bookings have risen notwithstanding the fact that greater restrictions have been placed on new buying than has been usual at the time of a price increase. To the steel buyer, delivery has become more important than price.

New business prospects in steel are attractive in the railroad and construction fields. The Pennsylvania Railroad will take bids March 24 on 2300 freight cars to be built in outside shops; the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton has ordered 750 cars, and the New York Board of Transportation 150 subway cars. The Northern Pacific has ordered 17 locomotives and the National Railways of Mexico is inquiring for 18. In building construction more private projects are appearing.

An active pig iron buying movement for second quarter has set in. Foreign buyers, unable to satisfy their needs at eastern seaboard furnaces, have gone as far inland as Pittsburgh and Cleveland in an effort to buy iron.

Following their rapid advance of the past several weeks, scrap markets are quieter, but prices still point upward. Brokers expect to realize $25, Pittsburgh, on heavy melting steel if substantial buying occurs within the next few weeks. The Iron Age scrap composite has gone up to $21.25, the highest since the first half of 1923.

Lead Prices Are Reduced $5 a Ton

NEW YORK—St. Joseph Lead Company has reduced price of lead 25 points or $5 a ton to 7½ cents a pound, New York, and 7.35 cents, St. Louis. American Smelting & Refining Company followed the price cut.

Declining foreign prices and slackening domestic demand are the principal factors behind the reduction.

On the opening session of the London Metal Exchange this morning lead prices declined to about the equivalent of 7.38 cents a pound.

It is estimated domestic consumers have covered practically all their March requirements and about 70 per cent to 75 per cent of their April needs. Leading sellers look for a comparatively quiet period to develop in domestic lead markets as a result of the heavy buying of the past month or more.

Rayon Companies Expand to Meet Enlarged Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plant capacity of most of the rayon companies in the United States are at present being expanded to meet rapidly growing demand. The leading concerns are increasing their producing facilities, some by 20 to 25 per cent, and a few by as much as 50 per cent. Current enlargement of output is regarded as the greatest expansion program in the industry's history.

Not only is capacity being expanded for the familiar types of rayon yarn, but a notable enlargement of facilities for making new short staple rayon is under way. In addition, du Pont has brought a new rayon for tire fabric to the point where two leading tire companies have announced plans for making heavy duty truck and bus tires from the new fabric. Viscose Corporation is also about ready for production.

No official announcement of rayon cord for tire fabric has as yet been made by the leading rayon producers who have been experimenting with it. Possibilities in the field are large since at present about 200,000,000 pounds of cotton are used in tire cord annually.

Rayon production in 1936 totaled about 275,000,000 pounds, a gain of 7 per cent over the 257,500,000 pounds in 1935. Consumption last year, however, was 290,000,000 pounds, a gain of 15 per cent, as estimated by the Rayon Organon, trade authority. Present capacity of the industry which is now being taxed to the fullest extent with only a few days' supply on hand, is estimated at 325,000,000 pounds. Present expansion plans call for an output of 400,000,000 pounds annually, but most of this will not come into production until early in 1938.

Growth of short staple rayon is one of the most interesting developments in the industry. Short staple consists of rayon filaments cut into short fibers, and then spun as cotton or wool fibers are spun. It sells for about 28 cents a pound against 60 cents for rayon yarn.

When spun and woven into cloth short staple rayon gives the effect of cotton or wool and is useful not only for creating new textile effects, but also is believed to have an important field in lightweight men's suitings for summer wear.

Big Steel Concern Plans $20,000,000 New Capital Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Financing plans to provide $20,000,000 in new capital and retire practically all outstanding indebtedness were announced today by the American Rolling Mill Co., producer of high quality steels, sheets and plates, with headquarters at Middletown, Ohio.

Stockholders in annual meeting at Middletown, April 15, will be asked to authorize issuance of $60,000,000 of convertible preferred stock, of which $45,000,000 would be issued.

The proposal was outlined to shareholders in a letter signed by George M. Verity, chairman.

The additional capital was described as intended for:

Replacements and expansion of plant operated by the parent company.

Expansion of plant of the Sheffield Steel Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary.

Participation in establishment of a plant in Australia for manufacture of steel sheets.

Removal of blast furnace and equipment from Columbus, Ohio to Hamilton Ohio.

Construction of new research laboratory at Middletown, already under way.

Repayment of bank loans, increased working capital and reimbursement of working capital applied to plant expenditures.

The capital readjustment calls for re-financing outstanding $21,625,000 of 5 per cent sinking fund debentures and $1,931,000 of 6 per cent Series B preferred. The latter has been called for redemption April 15.

NEW YORK—American Rolling Mill Company, in its annual report for 1936, will show a net profit of $6,441,676, or $2.73 a share on the common stock, according to George M. Verity, chairman, in his letter to stockholders announcing the proposed new financing.

For 1935 the company reported net income of $4,310,129, or $2.41 a share on the average number of shares of common outstanding during the year and $2.26 on the common outstanding at the end of 1935.

Eccles Talk Favoring Low Rates, Higher Prices Seen Inconsistent

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Eccles' press statement Monday did not take Wall Street by complete surprise, even though rumors on Friday were that his luncheon conference with the President took up matters of credit control. Mr. Eccles made it clear Monday that he is still for easy money, which means that he is still on the side of borrowers, particularly the United States Government.

People who still remember the palimpsest of orthodox economic reasoning over which the billions of words and ciphers of modern banking have been written will readily see that Mr. Eccles' hopes lead in two contradictory directions, in the present optimistic state of mind of the American productive community. He expects that commodity prices will continue to go up, but he intends that high-grade bonds will not continue to go down.

The record of all past business cycles is that when money is easy, eventually everybody wants to be a borrower and nobody wants to be a lender, and so commodity prices go up but bonds go down. Mr. Eccles, representing the Administration, wants borrowers to have their cake and eat it too. The question is whether the elaborate machinery of modern central banking, plus the enlarged police powers of the modern state, which Mr. Eccles broadly hints may have to be invoked, can make this possible.

First reaction in the Street was a further sell-off in government bonds, contrary to the implications of Mr. Eccles' statement. Good opinion, however, appears to expect a rally shortly in governments. Friday's active market looked almost like a selling climax, although its importance tended to be exaggerated, for the swollen volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, which reached a 17-year high record for daily trading, was not paralleled in the over-the-counter market where it is estimated that the volume of government trading is normally 10 times that of the exchange. However, on Monday several Treasury issues opened with a "gap on the down side," and Tuesday's decline, which drove the 2½s to below par, defied the plain meaning of Mr. Eccles' statement. Declines do not naturally continue at this rate for long without some kind of rally, and at least a minor comeback is expected soon if only as a result of Treasury buying for trust funds, or Stabilization Fund support purchases.

But even if a rally in Treasury obligations follows soon, in apparent proof of Mr. Eccles' power to let prices go up while keeping check on interest rates, the forces working against him are considered very large.

By May 1, excess reserves of the member bonks will be down around $500,000,000. This is a much smaller figure than $500,000,000 eight years ago, because all banking figures have increased by comparison. Treasury working balance used to be carried around $400,000,000 and in recent years has been carried around three times this figure. It is temporarily below $1,000,000,000, and will probably be increased. Many greatly enlarged influences, such as Treasury operations, seasonal movements of money into circulation, interior banks' withdrawals of funds from the New York market, and the like, can now beat upon this $500,000,000 figure with telling effect. Already "federal funds" here are up to ¼ per cent and brokers are preparing for a rise in call money rates. The strain will come first on the New York banks.

By the end of the year commercial loans appear likely to use up most of, if not all, the remainder of these reserves. Reporting member bank "all other" or commercial loans are up $871,000,000 since last year, and rose $62,000,000 last week, apparently the beginning of a long 1937 rise.

The March Federal Reserve Bulletin said that "at member banks in the two central reserve and 60 reserve cities the ("all other") loans to customers increased by, $950,000,000, or by 30 per cent, during 1936." An equal and probably much greater increase appears likely in 1937, and reserve requirements will be stepped up by some 20 per cent of perhaps $1,500,000,000 of deposits created as a result. Real estate loans, which increased only $120,000,000 will probably rise much more this year. Reserve requirements can easily increase $500,000,000 by the end of 1937, and wipe out the excess.

Resources to Keep Bonds Up

This means that the banks will sell out of their portfolios of governments, in order to be able to extend commercial loans without having to rediscount at their local Reserve bank. This means pressure on the government bond market, with the Treasury still running a heavy deficit. The conclusion is obvious.

However, the powers possessed by Mr. Eccles and Mr. Morgenthau to keep government bonds up and credit easy in these circumstances are very large. The Federal Reserve "ratio" is now around 80 per cent, and the system's reserves about $9,125,000,000. It could therefore step into the government bond market with open-market purchases of as much as $3,500,000,000 of government securities before its ratio dropped as low as 60 per cent, and this would correspondingly increase member bank reserves.

The Reserve system could rescind both of the recent increases in reserve requirements, which would again add more than $3,000,000,000 to excess reserves. On top of this, the Stabilization Fund could swing into action with the purchase of a comparatively limited volume of governments — perhaps $1,000,000,000. On top of, or underneath, all this, the President could notch the price of gold up to $41.34, automatically making some $2,300,000,000 of credit available to the member banks for reserves. And the Inactive Gold Fund of a paltry $250,000,000 to date might be dumped into bank reserves.

When financial figures get this large they mean either nothing or everything. In this case they appear to mean everything, in the sense that the Government has power to make anything it wants money, and as much as it wants. The vast monetary vistas are really a hall of mirrors, reflecting from all directions this practically unlimited financial power.

Curbing Rise Means Trouble

It looks as though rising interest rates in the face of these reserve powers amounts to an irresistible force meeting an immovable body. It looks as though prices can be permitted to increase steadily, while Government and high-grade corporate borrowing is allowed to continue at easy credit rates.

The catch is that when confidence and prices are rising, some curb must be applied somewhere. The requirements of the gold standard once provided a curb. Now the Government must do it. Otherwise prices will rise and credit expand indefinitely.

Predominant feeling in the Street is that the Government will not, with all these powers, be able to stay the decline in bond prices. At most it can only temper it. "Reserve" powers can only be used for emergencies i. e., to stop a falling market or bolster declining confidence. If the Reserve authorities, on their own initiative, take easy money steps, they can disturb (i. e., lower) the bond market, just as the RFC gold-buying operations did in the fall of 1933.

Mr. Eccles seemed to anticipate as much in his press release, in which he put the stress on other forms of control. The Street is speculating on what this means. One conjecture is a further increase in margins on stock speculation from the present 55 per cent. Another is that the President, in his plans for a kept Supreme Court, is preparing to fix prices, limit corporate profit margins, etc. Still another, directly suggested by Mr. Eccles, is higher taxes, for the Reserve Board chairman again confirmed the general impression in the Street that this Administration has no intention of balancing the budget except by higher taxes.

Mandates for Prosperity

Some Street opinion is that the oft-repeated mandates of recent Novembers are primarily mandates for prosperity rather than for the Administration, and the intellectual ability of high officials to shy away from anything which might curb the rise of prices and employment is cited as evidence that Washington knows on which side of the business cycle its political bread is buttered.

When Mr. Eccles said, "Money must be the servant, not the master of the economic system," he meant, according to this view, that it must be the servant of the debtor side of the economic system, not the creditor side. This is strictly in the American tradition, a viewpoint as indigenous as the Supreme Court. It began when Massachusetts Bay Colony authorized John Hull, first master of the mint, to stamp four shillings' worth of silver into five shillings. The present effort is to get along without private creditors by substituting the public credit all along the line wherever private creditors do not think that credit is due.

The feeling is that this effort has a long way yet to go, although bond prices will eventually catch up with it and everybody will have to pay the price. In short, the Street feels about inflation what the President feels about priming the court—the time is Now. The inflation picture is no longer over the horizon; it is here.

Some people think that buying stocks is not a very good way to protect themselves. They feel that the "qualitative controls" of higher margins, higher pay rolls, and higher corporate taxes, will skim the cream and leave the stockholders with the milk. They feel that commodities and real estate contain the gravy. Owners of these, they feel, particularly the latter, are less likely to be nicked as innocent bystanders when the legal shooting at economic royalists warms up.

Power Output Gains 16 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric power production for the week ended March 13 was 2,212,897,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .6 of 1 per cent over 2,199,976,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and an increase of 16.9 per cent over 1,893,311,000 kilowatt hours in the like week last year.

All major geographic areas showed increases over the past year, the institute noted. Percentage increases follow: New England 15.8, Middle Atlantic 13.9, Central Industrial 21.3, West Central 8.8, Southern States 18.1, Rocky Mountain 28.2, Pacific Coast 5.4.

Crown Willamette Merger With Zellerbach Approved

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Stockholders of Crown Willamette Paper Company and Crown Zellerbach Corporation approved the merger of the two companies, and the consolidation will become effective within a few days, officers announced.

The merger will bring together properties represented by capital of more than $100,000,000.

Two new stocks, Crown Zellerbach Corporation common and preferred, will represent the assets of the merger company, replacing six stocks of the two companies now outstanding.

There will be 529,655 shares of $5 annual dividend preferred, and 2,261,199 shares of common. The preferred will be convertible into common stock during the next five years at a graduated rate, starting with four shares of common for one preferred.

Standard Oil Co. To Fight Bolivian Property Seizure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Action of the Bolivian Government in annulling contractual arrangements with the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia and confiscating the company's property will be followed by an appeal to the highest Bolivian courts and protests will be lodged with the State Department, officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey said here today. The company's Bolivian company, whose extensive concessions were canceled yesterday, is a subsidiary of the New Jersey corporation.

While the amount involved in the transaction was not given, officials of the parent corporation here said it was "very large" and would be more valuable with improvement of transportation in Bolivia. Originally, the concession was understood to provide the compahy with rights to exploit 2,500,000 acres in the foothills of the Andes Mountains.

Denies Fraud Charge

The charge of fraud upon which the Bolivian Government's decree was based was denied by the company, which held that exportation of oil by means of a secret pipeline and without payment of royalties, as contended by the Government, had not been proved by an Argentine investigating commission.

When the Bolivian Government raised suspicions of fraud against the company in the fall of 1935 on the grounds that oil was being smuggled across the Argentine border, a survey was made by the latter country and found no such facilities as were suggested by the Bolivians, it was recalled. Company officials added that the Bolivian Government gave little attention to the Argentine report, but continued a campaign of public villification against the Standard Oil interests.

Little hope for an equitable settlement through the Bolivian courts was held at the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company here. Judicial action is expected to meet whatever course the La Paz Government has decided upon.

Government to Control

For some time, the Bolivian Government has been interested in obtaining complete control of the petroleum resources of the country, and has formed a bureau to undertake exploitation of oil deposits discovered during exploration work of the American concern, it was said. It is through this bureau that the Standard Oil properties are expected to be operated.

The company's contract with the Government, under which it was to pay a royalty of 1 per cent on all oil produced, was signed in 1922 and was to run for 55 years. In its decree of yesterday, the Government is understood to have disaffirmed the lease of 1922 and to have held the company's concession the result of a previous contract in 1920 under which the Government had the right to confiscate the properties through cancellation of rights.

Russia's Gold Total Over $7,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Russia's current gold reserve is now second only to that of the United States and totals over $7,000,000,000. This fact has been confirmed by high Soviet officials in an interview with John F. Chapman, foreign editor of Business Week, who is now in Russia.

Russia's amazing jump from the last published figure is due to a record production of over 10,600,000 ounces of gold last year. This means that the Soviet is crowding South Africa for first place as the world's leading producer. The Soviet's 1936 output was almost as great as South Africa's 1935 figure, but the Transvaal's production of 11,339,411 ounces last year kept it in the lead.

A 35 per cent increase in gold production is planned by the Soviet for 1937.

358,080 Hold Stock In General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For the first quarter of 1937 the total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders was 358,080, compared with 342,384 for the fourth quarter of 1936 and with 353,186 for the first quarter of 1936.

There were 337,620 holders of common stock and the balance of 20,460 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 322,155 common stockholders and 20,229 preferred for the fourth quarter of 1936.

Unemployment Up About 580,000 In Month of January

NEW YORK (AP)—A reminder that many have not shared the benefits of business improvement and higher wages was contained today in an estimate unemployed workers in January totaled 8,403,000, an increase of 582,000 over the December figure.

The figures came from the National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organization financed by corporations, business and other groups.

How much the January gain in idleness could be attributed to seasonal influences and strikes was not explained.

From a longer perspective, what business expansion means in way of more jobs was evident in an estimated decline of 1,933,000 unemployed compared with January, 1936, a drop of 18.7 per cent.

The board placed total employment in all types of enterprise in the United States in January at 44,521,000 workers, a decrease of 532,000 from December, but an increase of 2,539,000 over the figure a year previous.

Meanwhile, business analysts were hopeful spring employment would climb with building and expanding operations in steel, mining and other industries. Also considered a potential source of gains are early indications of larger crops and the movement for shorter hours in steel and other plants.

Cotton Consumption In February Well Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during February totaled 664,439 bales of lint and 63,643 of linters, compared with 678,064 and 63,438 in January this year and 515,977 and 53,402 in February last year.

Cotton on hand Feb. 28 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 2,056,144 bales of lint and 286,865 of linters, compared with 2,066,302 and 277,076 on Jan. 31 this year, and 1,405,329 and 232,422 a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses 5,965,789 bales of lint and 78,933 of linters, compared with 6,779,351 and 73,038 on Jan. 31 this year and 7,247,508 and 62,247 a year ago.

February imports totaled 22,544 bales, compared with 15,007 in January and 17,838 in February last year.

Exports during February totaled 462,517 bales of lint and 17,951 of linters, compared with 538,280 and 26,944 in January this year, and 406,022 and 22,812 in February last year.

Piece Dyes Prices Reported Raised

NEW YORK—It is reported in the market that American Woolen Company has advanced prices on Shawsheen, Champlain and Ayer piece dyes in department one on an average of five cents a yard.

It was also stated that the company has advanced Wood and Washington serges seven and one half cents a yard. The price increases are said to reflect the recent stiffening in wool values here and abroad.

Sentiment Better In Wool Trade As Sales Show Gain

Weekly Wool Review

The Boston wool market is getting up steam for what appears likely to be another run of activity. Sentiment is improving, and actual sales of wool are freer, particularly in pulled wools. Primary markets abroad are strengthening, which apparently prompts mills to take a more active interest in spot offerings in Boston.

Progress is slow, as yet, however, with new business still relatively small. Pulled wools are the one exception, with some fairly sizeable trading in the finer qualities around $1.03@$1.04 a pound, clean basis. Other sections of the market find business a bit better, perhaps, than last week. Unsettled labor conditions in mills are not conducive to liberal purchases.

New Wools Come In

New wools are coming into the market picture. Several lots of barn-shorn wool have sold in Ohio and Michigan, and sales of new Arizona wools are recorded at prices close to $1 a pound, "scoured, for what is described as about average French combing length. Sales in Arizona have been made at prices fully five cents higher than a week ago.

Federal requests for bids on 100,000 olive drab wool blankets for the CCC, to be opened March 22, give further basic strength to the wool situation. The Government also wants to buy 1,310,000 pairs of light weight woolen socks, of 50 per cent fine wool; 950,000 yards olive drab shirting flannel of 80 per cent wool of half blood description and 400,000 neckties.

Demand for Clothing

Clothing manufacturers are pressing mills for deliveries of goods previously contracted for, that they may rush as much clothing on the retail market as possible for the Easter trade. In addition they are turning to jobbers for spot goods.

New orders are being booked in volume by the men's wear mills, as cloth buyers apparently accept the increasing general opinion that ultimate consumers will absorb the higher prices on finished clothing.

Mohair is in little demand at the moment but the market is strong. The limited business being done in the Boston market includes a small quantity of adult Texas mohair in original bags around 75 cents a pound. Similar mohair at Texas country points is quoted around 70 cents and in Arizona 63@65 cents.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 1,750,150
1937 vol. to date 141,837,276
1936 vol. to date 162,992,367

Rail Issues Take Leadership Today In Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—With carriers providing the steam, selected stocks plodded upward for gains of fractions to 2 or more points in today's market.

Dealings contracted substantially after a brisk start and near the final hour there was a fairly wide assortment of losers. Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares.

New York Central led the forward lilt with an opening block of 12,000 shares. Well ahead also were Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway.

Others a shade on top most of the time were Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, U. S. Leather, U. S. Rubber, White Motors, Schenley, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Douglas Aircraft, United Airlines, International Nickel and Seaboard Oil.

Some Stocks Lower

Largely unchanged to lower were American Telephone, Bethlehem, Republic, Sears, Roebuck, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Briggs Mfg., Remington Rand, American Smelting and Texas Corporation.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift was given a lift on a favorable earnings statement. International Paper & Power preferred did better on recapitalization hopes. American Rolling Mill retreated with announcement stockholders will be asked to approve an issue of $60,000,000 of convertible preferred to be used in retiring outstanding indebtedness and to furnish new capital.

U. S. Bonds Drop

Overnight selling orders brought further sharp declines in the U. S. Government bond list in early trading today. Corporate bonds moved unevenly, with low-yield issues tending lower.

By midday, losses in Treasury loans ranged from minor fractions to slightly more than a full point. The 2¾s of 1948-51 showed the widest decline. In the 2½s, 3¼s of 1941; 3⅜s of 1940-43, and 4s of 1944-54, prices were down from around ⅝ to ¾ of a point. In the guaranteed division the losses ran from around ¼ to ½ point.

Certain of the junior liens and others of speculative appeal were unaffected by the action of governments. Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and a few more moved up fractions to around 1½ points.

Low-yield issues down fractionally included National Dairy Products 3⅜s, Shell Union Oil 3½s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Foreign loans held to a narrow range. Italians and South Americans showed improvement.

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—A broad advance, with power shares participating, left prices generally higher on the curb exchange in late trading today.

Aluminum of America and Aluminum, Ltd., jumped 7 points and set the pace for the rise of industrial stocks. Up fractionally to 2 points were Cord, Lake Shore Mines, Newmont Mining, Royal Typewriter and Youngstown Steel Door.

Oil shares were unfavorably influenced by reports of Bolivia's seizure of Standard Oil holdings there. Creole dropped a point and Gulf Oil and International Petroleum were off fractionally.

Weekly electric production figures, recording a wide gain over last year, helped power shares. Trading was brisk in Cities Service, American Gas & Electric and Electric Bond & Share as prices pushed up fractions to more than a point.

American Cyanamid "B," Mesabi Iron and Sunshine Mining were among issues showing small declines.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Gotham Silk Hosiery pf	$1.75	..	May 1	Apr. 12
Keith-Albee-Orpheum, 7% cum cv pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Extra				
Corn Exchange B & T (Phil co)	50c	..	July 1	June 24
Great Southn Lumber Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Loomis - Sayles Second Fund Inc.	15c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Woodward & Lothrop Inc	2c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
Increased				
West Michigan Steel Foundry Co	20c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 18
W Va Pulp&Paper	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Interim				
Easy Wash Mch A	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Do B	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Irregular				
Ot Southn Lum Co	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Pitts Screw & Bolt	15c	..	Apr. 21	Mar. 4
Time, Inc	$2	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Reduced				
Pennsyl Gas & Elec Co, 7% pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	MaMr. 20
Acadia Sug Ref Co	10c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Amer Thermos Bot Co pf	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Apex Elec Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Boston Acceptance Co, Inc 7%	17½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Boston Edison	$2	Q	May. 1	Apr. 10
Briggs Mfg Co	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Burroughs Add M	20c	..	June 5	May 1
Cannon Shoe Co	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Coca-Cola Bot Co pf (4c)	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf (4c)	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Empire Trust Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Goth Silk H Co pf	$2.75	..	May 1	Apr. 12
Hamm (M A) Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Ind Sec Corp	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Isl Creek Coal Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Lawyers Tr Co	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Loomis Sayles Mutual Fund Inc.	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
McCall Corp	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
National Casket	$1.50	S	May 15	Apr. 27
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Nat'l Fire Ins Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
New London Northern R R Co.	$2.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Penna Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities (Phila.)	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar.17
Pond Crk. Pocahontas Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Public Service Corp of N J 6% pf	50c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 1
Root Petroleum pf	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
State St Tr Co (Boston, Mass.)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
U S Hoffman Mach 5½% cum pf	68¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Vermont and Massachusetts RR Co.	$3	S	Apr. 7	Mar. 9
Woodward & Lothrop, Inc. 7% pf.	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Young (JS)&Co.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	53	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	23	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26	26	26	
36	31⅝	Addressograph (1)	2	33½	33½	33¾	— ⅜
4⅛	3	Advance Rume	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
80¼	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	7	74½	74¼	74½	— ½
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	5	4	4	4	
15⅝	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	136	5	4¾	4¾	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	3	56¼	55½	56¼	— ¾
69¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	28	57⅜	56	57⅜	+1⅞
59	43⅜	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	56¼	55½	56	+1
52½	41⅛	Alleg pr pf	5	49⅝	48½	49¼	+ ¾
45⅝	36½	Allied Chem (4g)	25	44⅜	43¾	44½	— ¼
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	3	245	243	243	—2
33⅛	26⅝	Allied Mills (½g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	Allied Strs (.30g)	33	20¾	20¼	20¼	
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	83½	83½	83½	Mar16
83½	67⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	31	69	67¼	67¾	— ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	37½	37½	37½	Mar16
8⅞	4⅛	Amal Leather	99	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
53⅛	•34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	8	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	4	110	109½	109½	— ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	8	96½	95	95½	Mar16
41⅜	30⅛	Am Bk Note (½g)	9	31	30⅞	30⅞	
86¾	68½	Am Br Sh (2)	•3	68½	67	68½	+ ½
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	5	109¾	108⅛	108⅛	— ¾
174	153⅜	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	+ ⅜
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	9	66⅞	65½	66⅞	Mar16
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	98	97½	97½	Mar12
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	1	88	88	88	Mar16
134½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	131	131	131	Mar16
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	101	101	+4
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	10	21½	20⅝	20¾	— ½
29⅜	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (1½e)	38	29⅜	28⅞	28¾	— ¼
28⅛	23⅜	Am Crys Sug (2g)	8	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	Am Encaus Til	17	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	37	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	2	50⅛	49½	50⅛	Mar15
68⅞	58	Am & F P $7 pf	6	61	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅜
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	14	19½	19	19¼	Mar15
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	140	11	10¼	10⅜	
55⅜	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	7	54⅛	53	54	+ ⅜
52⅝	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	48⅜	48	48	
4¾	2½	Am Ice	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	6	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
17⅜	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	56	54¼	56	+1
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	115	115	115	— ⅜
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (⅛g)	7	27½	27¼	27¼	
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.20g)	1	12	12	12	
68¾	56¼	Am Metal	16	65	64½	64½	—1⅞
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	1253/4	1253/4	1253/4	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	63	13⅜	12¾	12¾	
87⅞	66⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	11	70	69	69½	+ ½
72½	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	7	59¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
29½	25⅞	Am P & St $ (.60)	41	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
41¼	33⅛	Am Safety Raz (2)	10	34¼	33½	33½	—1¾
36	31½	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
29	23⅜	Am Seating (2½e)	5	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1¾g)	58	101⅛	99½	99⅝	—1
154	144	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar11
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	6	106⅜	106⅝	106⅝	Mar16
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	152	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	Mar12
73¾	59⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	21	64¾	63½	64½	
26½	24	Am Stores (2)	4	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
56⅝	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜
143¾	136¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	Mar16
25⅝	22⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	7	23⅛	22½	22½	+ ⅛
18¾	17⅜	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	10	80¾	80½	80½	
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	18	82⅜	82¼	82¼	— ¾
150½	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	130	130	130	—2
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	32	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
29½	23⅜	Am W Wks (.20g)	38	24¾	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
107	101½	Am W W 1pf (6)	•4	102¾	101½	101½	Mar16
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	8	12½	12½	12½	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	9	74¾	73¾	74¼	+ ⅛
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	139	17¼	16⅜	16½	— ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	66½	66	66	—4¾
69½	52⅜	Anaconda (½g)	129	66⅞	65¾	65⅞	— ⅜
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	11	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	20½	20	20	—1
37½	30½	Andes Copper	1	32⅞	32½	32½	Mar16
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8½	8¼	8½	Mar16
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	5	45	45	45	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¾
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	148	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	9	98¾	98	98½	— ⅜
130	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		101	101	101	Mar10
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	10	70	69	69¾	— ⅝
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	5	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
17⅜	1	Artloom	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
24¾	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	19	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Mar15
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	Mar12
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2)	1	52½	52½	52½	—1
06	104⅞	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	—1⅜
87⅝	69½	Atch Top & S F (2e)	61	87	85	85¾	+2½
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	3	101	100½	100½	— ⅜
54½	44¼	Atl Cst Line (1e)	68	55½	53⅞	54⅛	+1
29	25	Atl G & W I (1)	1	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—2⅛
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	19	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	111	111	111	—Mar15
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
90	72½	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	87	87	87	
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	12	16½	15	16½	+2
36¾	29¼	Auburn Auto	1	30	29¾	29¾	
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	53	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	17	9½	9¼	9¼	
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅜
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	117½	117½	117½	Mar16
38⅞	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	441	40½	39⅛	40	+1¼
47⅜	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	72	47¾	46¼	47⅜	+1⅜
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43½	42¾	42¾	— ¾
43⅜	35	Barber Co (¾e)	43	42⅜	41	42	+1⅛
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	23	30⅞	29½	29½	
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	41	32⅝	31¾	31⅞	— ½
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	1	17¾	17½	17½	
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Mar16
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	•1	110	110	110	Mar16
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	10	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
85⅝	•4	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		87	87	87	+1⅝
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	7	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.45g)	6	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½g)	2	58	58	58	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½pf)	62	101⅜	98¾	98¾	—1¾
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
129½	123⅛	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¼
69¾	58½	Bigelow-San (½g)	6	61	60	60¾	+1¼
38	32	Black & Deck (.3½g)	2	33	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	20	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	21	47¾	46	46	—1⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	1	44	44	44	— ⅝
28	26½	Borden (1.60)	24	27¾	27	27	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	12	82⅞	81½	81¾	+ ¾
11⅛	8¼	Boston & Me	18	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
4½	3½	Botany C M A	3	3½	3½	3½	Mar16
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	31	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
59⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2a)	26	50½	49⅞	49¾	— ¾
53½	44½	Briggs & Str (3)	3	46	46	46	Mar16
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	
8	6¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	•1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Mar16
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	34	44⅜	43½	43½	
102⅛	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	99	99	99	+ ¼
52¾	41⅜	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	8	42¼	41¾	42	
50	47⅜	Brown Shoe (3)	4	48	48	48	
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	6	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	20	Bucyrus-Erie	15	22⅜	22	22	
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	19	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
93	75	Budd Mfg pf		83	88	88	Mar 6
15	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	19	10¾	10½	10½	—⅛
45¼	34⅜	Bullard Co (¼g)	7	40½	40	40	
55¼	51	Bulova (4a)	12	61¼	59¾	60	— ¾
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	34¼	33½	33½	— ¾
11¼	7⅛	Bush Term	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32	32	32	Mar16
18½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	37	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	15	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	19	7½	7¼	7½	
33¾	27¾	Byers Co	8	31¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	15	34⅛	33	33	— ½

—C—

48¼	40½	Calif Pack (⅞a)	3	41¾	41	41	Mar16
6⅛	2½	Callahan Z Ld	91	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (⅛g)	26	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
32⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
37⅛	27½	Can D G Ale	121	37⅞	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	154	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
61¼	53⅝	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	Mar16
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	3	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	4	156¾	156	156¾	+ ¼
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	96	96	96	+ ½
36⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅝g)	39	34⅛	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48¼	36½	Celotex	4	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	29	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
41¼	37½	Cent RR NJ	5	40	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	11	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	2	14½	14	14	Mar16
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	22	81⅞	80	80	—1¼
23⅝	18¼	Certain-teed	11	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
52⅜	35¼	Champ P&P (¼g)	18	51⅝	50⅜	50½	+ ¼
48	41	Checker Cab	3	41¼	41	41¼	+2¼
68⅞	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	45	64¾	63⅝	63⅞	— ⅛
99⅜	99	Ches & O pf (4)	5	99¾	99½	99½	— ¼
90½	84	Ches Corp (3)	1	85	85	85	Mar16
4⅜	2¼	Chi & E Ill	26	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅜	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	54	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	40	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	45	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
32	29½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
3	2	Chi M St P & P	116	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	181	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
33	23	Chi Pneu T	2	29	29	29	— ¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	3	65¾	65½	65½	— ½
3½	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	81	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	19	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	30	10¼	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
27½	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Mar16
23½	18½	Chick Cot Oil	18	20½	20	20¼	+ ¾
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	12	14½	13⅞	14	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1⅝g)	60	128⅜	127⅛	127½	+ ⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	5	20½	20	20	— ¼
10⅝	9	City Stra	6	10	9¼	9⅝	
38½	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	4	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ¼
41¼	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	2	94	94	94	+ ¼
154	122⅜	Coca-Cola (2)	9	163⅛	157½	163⅜	+7¼
57⅜	37	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	Mar 3
24	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	235	24⅞	23¼	24½	+1⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	3	102½	102½	102½	
62⅜	55⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	16	58½	57¾	58¼	+1¼
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	10	47½	47¼	47¼	
20⅞	16½	Colum G&E (.40e)	102	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
108	100	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
39⅜	24½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	•8	24¾	24	24	— ⅜
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	43	43	43	— ⅛
124½	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	5	124¾	123	123	+ ½
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	8	60⅜	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	•2	100	100	100	Mar15
80¼	68	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	70½	70¼	70½	+ ½
120	105½	Coml IT cv pf (4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¾
21¼	18⅛	Coml Solv (.60a)	65	19⅜	18¾	18	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Comwith & Sou	430	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	8	62	59½	62	+2½
19½	13⅝	Conde Nast	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
45½	36¾	Congoim-N (2)	8	44½	44	44½	+ ¼
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	9	18¼	17½	18¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Lower—Curb Holds Fair Gains

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
23	4¼s '47-52	116.21	116.14	116.16
192	3½s '43-45	106.6	105.24	106
3	3½s '43-45 reg	106	105.14	106
83	4s '44-54	111.18	111	111.12
10	3½s '44-46	110.15	109.20	109.20
77	3¼s '40-43 June	105.20	105.16	105.20
30	3½s '43-47	106.3	105.29	105.29
7	3½s '41-43 Mch	106.4	106.2	106.4
35	3½s '41	106	105.28	105.28
30	3½s '41	106.4	105.24	106.4
98	3½s '44-46	105.19	105.19	105.19
75	3½s '46-49	105.9	104.16	104.24
70	3½s '49-52	106.1	106.2	106.2
292	3s '46-48	104.22	103.30	104.14
3	3s '46-48 reg	104.2	104.2	104.2
184	3s '51-55	104.30	104.12	104.24
781	2¾s '55-60	102.28	102.2	102.22
7	2¾s '55-60 reg	102.14	102.14	102.14
180	2¾s '45-47	102.31	102.14	102.21
1130	2¼s '45-47	101.27	100.24	101.15
806	2¼s '51-54	101.18	100.27	101.10
143	2¼s '56-59	101.14	100.28	101.10
802	2½s '49-54	100	99.11	99.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

51	3s '47	102.28	102.26	102.26
272	3s '49	102.30	102.20	102.30

Home Owners' Loan

234	2½s '49	100.12	99.31	100.12
484	3s A '52	102.9	101.27	102.8
256	2½s '42-44	100.10	99.28	100.10

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Adams Exp 4s'48	104⅝	104⅛	104¼
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Alb P Wrap 6s'48	71½	71½	71½
10	Alleghany 5s '44	99¼	98¼	98¼
4	Alleghany 5s '49	93½	93½	93½
5	Alleghany 5s'50 sta	66½	66½	66½
1	Allegh & West 4s '98	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
3	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
20	Am & For P5s2030	80½	80¼	80½
3	Am Ice 5s '53	96½	96⅛	96½
4	Am IGChem 5½s'49	108	107¾	107¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Am T&T 5½s'43	113¼	113¼	113¼
96	Am T&T 3½s '66	98½	98⅛	98⅝
2	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	107¼	106¾	107¼
45	Am T&T 3½s '61	99	98⅝	98⅝
4	Am W W & E 6s 75	109	108¼	109
15	Am Wri Pap 6s 47	87⅞	87	87
5	Am Wri P 6s 47 ct	88	88	88
24	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¾	105¼	105½
31	Arm Del 4s 55	96½	94½	95½
24	Arm Del 4s '57	97	95½	95½
58	Arm 4½s 39	103 6-32	103 6-32	103 6-32
10	AT&SF cvt 4½s 48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
49	AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108	108
10	AT&SF cvd 4s 95 st	104	104	104
41	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107½	107	107
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	AtlKnox & Nor 5s 46 4	118¾	118¾	118¾
26	A C Line 1st4s 52	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
7	ACL cit 4s 52	95	95	95
12	A C Line 4½s '64	105	104½	105
3	A C Line 5s 65	56	55¾	56
9	Atl & Dan 1st4s 48	77	77	77
1	Atl Gu & Wi 5s 59	75	75	75
9	Auburn Auto 4¾s 39	103	103	102
23	B&O rfg 6s 95	111	110½	110½
8	B&O 1st 5s 48	91¼	91	91¼
14	B&O rfg 5s 96	90¾	90	90¼
27	B&O 5s '96 F	90¾	90½	90½
10	B&O 5s 2000 D	81¾	81	81
16	B&O cvt 4½s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
49	B&O 4s 48	89½	89	89⅛
4	B&O 4s T C 59	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Bang & Aroo cn-4s51	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1	Bell TPa 5s 48B	104¼	104	104¼
27	Beth Stl 4s '60	95¾	94⅞	95
63	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	87⅞	87	87
7	Boston & Me 5s '67	83¼	83¼	83¼
4	Bost & Me 4½s ctf JJ'61	90	90	90
1	Bost & Me 5s '55	30	30	30
6	B&NY AirL 4s '55	36	36	36
8	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	100½	100½	100½
8	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99¾	99	99¾
31	Bkly Hed 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
14	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	89½	88½	88⅝
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	29½	29½	29½
10	Buf CR&No 5s '74 ct	69½	69¼	69½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
28	By-Prod C 5½s '45	103¼	103½	103½
6	Cal Pack 5s '40	32¼	31	31
14	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	115⅛	115¼	115¼
6	Can Sou 5s '62	111	110⅜	110⅜
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	110½	110⅝
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111	110½	110½
17	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
15	Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	115	114⅝	115
18	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	121	121	121
1130	Can Pac 4s '44	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
806	Can Pac 4½s '51-54	101.18	100.27	101.10
143	Can Pac 4½s '56-59	101.14	100.28	101.10
802	Can Pac 4½s '60	100	99.11	99.28
6	Can Pac 4s perp	23	23	23
80	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	23	23	23
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	104	103½	104
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	101¾	101	101
34	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅝	107¼	107¼
9	CRR&B cf Ga 5s '37	92¼	92¼	92¼
13	Cen R R N J 5s '87	72	71¾	71¾
4	Cen Steel 8s '41	123½	123½	123½
1	Certain-td 6½s '48	92½	92½	92½
1	ChaminoP&P4s'50	106	106	106
76	Chesap Corp 5s '47	146½	145	145
4	Chesap Corp 5s '47	130	130	130
39	C & O 3½s '96 D	95⅝	95	95
4	C&O gen 4½s '92	117	117	117
1	Chi Alton 3s '49	58¼	57¼	57¼
25	CB&Q rfg 5s '71	116½	115	115
1	CB&Q 4s 'll '49	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
45	Chi & Erie 5s '51ct	44	44¼	44¼
39	Chi & E Ill 6s '54	44	43½	43½
25	Chi&E Ill 5s '51ct	101	101	101
1	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	49¾	49¼	49¼
34	Chic Gt West 4s '59	23½	23½	23½
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	22½	22½	22½
1	Chi I & L 5s '66	101	100¾	100¾
10	Chi & Nos 4s '56	67	67	67
10	Chi & Nw 4½s 89C	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1	CM&SP 4½s '89 A	53	53	53
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	34¾	34	34¼
188	CMSP&P 5s '75	12¾	12¼	12½
25	CMSP&P 5s 2000	23	22⅝	23
110	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	34½	34¼	34¼
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	46	46	46
5	Chi & NW 4s '87 sta	42½	42½	42½
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	72½	72	72
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	14½	14¼	14½
6	CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	40	40	40
6	C R I & P 4s '88	24½	24½	24½
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	20¾	20½	20¾
17	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¼	104	104
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
13	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100¼	100	100
19	Ch & W Ind 4½s '52	101½	101½	101½
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
7	Childs Co 5s '43	108	108	108
2	CinUn Term 5s '57C	103¼	102½	103¼
8	CCC & StL 5s '63D	94¾	93½	93½
1	CCC&StL 4½s '63	107½	107½	107½
1	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	110¾	110¼	110¼
26	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106¾	106¼	106¼
32	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102¾	102¼	102¼
14	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101¾	101¼	101¾
3	Col F & I 5s '70	71	71	71
1	Col & So 4½s '80	71	70½	71
8	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103⅛	103½
11	Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅜	101¼	101½
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
38	Comi Credit 3¼s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Comi Inv Tr 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Comml R&L 4½s '51sta	104	104	104
10	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	66¾	66¼	66¾
10	Con Coal Del 5s '60	67	66¾	67
61	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Con Edis NY 4½s '51	105½	105¾	105¾
87	Con Oil 3½s '51	105½	105¼	105½
10	Consum Pow 3½s '66	98	98	98
7	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7	Crane Co 3½s '51	98	98	98
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	55	55	55
1	Cuba RR 7½s '36	65	65	65
1	Cuba RR 5½s '52	57½	57½	57½
1	D&Hds½'37 100 11-32	100 11-32	100 11-32	
34	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	92⅞	92	92
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	102	102	102
1	D G & E 5s '51	108	108	108
2	D & R G 4s '36	34¾	34¾	34¾
3	D & R G West 5s '55	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	D & R G 5s '55 Asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
8	D & R G West 5s '78	29	28⅝	28⅝
3	D Moin & Ft D4s'33ct	11	11	11
17	Det Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1	Det T Tun 4½s 61	113	113	113
62	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	61½	61½	62
80	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104	103½	103⅝
2	El Paso NatGas4½s51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Erie rf 5s 67	85½	84½	84½
46	Erie rf 5s 75	85½	84½	84½
17	Erie 1st 4s 96	99	98¾	99
1	Erie gen lien 4s 96	86½	86½	86½
1	Fairbenks Morse 4s 56	102	102	102
2	Fed Lt&T 5s 42 sta	102	102	102
1	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	81¼	81¼	81¼
62	Found & Co 4s flw fd	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Fond J&O 4s 82 ctf	5	4¾	5
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
14	Gen Cable 5½s '47	106	105½	105⅞
36	Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46	102	101⅞	101⅞
12	Gen MotAccpt3¼s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	93½	93½	93½
27	Goodrich 4½s '57	99	98¾	99
24	Goodrich 6 '46	105¾	105	105¼
6	Goodyr T & T 5s '57	104½	104	104½
4	Gouth Silk Ho 5s '46	103½	103½	103½
8	Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	116	115½	115½
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	113	113	113
16	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	106¼	106	106¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104⅞	104½	104⅝
7	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	110½	110½	110½
98	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135	133½	134
31	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	110	110
1	G Bay & W deb B	13	13	13
1	Gulf M&O 4½s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Gulf St Util 4s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6	Gulf St Util 4½s '61	99¼	98⅝	99¼
10	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	95	95	95
43	Hiram W&A 4½s '65	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
1	HousOilTex5½s'40	102	102	102
22	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47¼	47	47
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	80½	80	80
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34½	34½	34½
1	Hud Riv 4½s '70B	103	103	103
9	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	78½	77½	77½
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91¼	91	91
2	Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	90¾	90¼	90¼
1	Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	85	85	85
1	Ill Cen Con 3s '51	85½	85½	85½
1	Ill Cen 3½s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
15	IC&CStL&No'63A	88	88	88
10	Ill Cent 4½s '66	107	107	107
3	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	85½	85½	85½
10	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	85	85	85
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	44	44	44
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	94	94	94
6	Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66 st	93	93	93
19	Interlake Iron 5s '51	102¼	102¼	103¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Int Agric 5s 42 sta	101	101	101
3	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	16	15¾	16
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	40½	40	40
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	81	81	81
10	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	86	85⅞	86
9	Int Paper 6s '55	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
13	Int Paper 5s '47	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
3	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
26	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85	84½	84½
37	Nat Dist Ph 4½s 45	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1	Nt RRMex 4s 51 asd	4½	4½	4½
7	Nati Steel 4s 68	104½	-03½	103½
22	N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	99	98⅝	98⅝
8	N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	99⅝	98½	98½
7	N Orl Term 4s 53	95	94½	94½
39	N O Tex & M 5½s 54	61⅜	60	60
1	N O Tex & M 5s 54 B	57½	57½	57½
19	N O Tex & Mex 5s 56 C	57¾	57¼	57¼
404	NYC cvt 6s '44	134½	132	134
1	N Y C 5s 2013	99	99	99
26	N Y C 4½s 2013A	92	91½	91½
28	NYC con 4s '98	99½	98½	99
36	NYC 3¾s '46	101½	101¼	101¼
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92	91	91
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
11	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	93	92¾	92¾
11	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	100	100	100
22	NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	103½	102	102
2	NYChi&StL 4½s '78	92½	91½	91½
11	NY conn 4½s '53	106½	106½	106½
5	NY Dock Co 5s '38	61	60¾	61
7	NY Edis 3¼s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
19	N Y Edis 3½s '66	100¼	100	100
13	NYGEl&P 4s '49	115	114½	114½
1	NYLack&W 4s '73A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	NYNH&H col 6s '40	67	66⅞	67
11	NYNH&H 4½s '67	50½	50¼	50¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	43	43	43
7	NYNH&H 4s '57	32	31⅜	32
2	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	40½	40	40
3	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	32	31	31¼
1	NYO&W gen 4s '55	24¼	24	24
22	NY Ry inc 6s '65	60	60	60
2	NY Steam 6s '47	108½	108½	108½
2	NY S&W gen 5s40	57⅞	57	57
55	NY Tel 4½s 39	105	104	104⅞
1	NY Trap R 6s 46 sta	95½	95½	95½
43	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	20⅞	19	20
5	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	107½	107½	107½
5	Niagara Falls P 3½ 66	102	102	102
17	Niagara Sh 5½s 50	17	107¾	103½
1	Nor & W 4s 96	115¼	115	115
63	Nor Am Co 5s 61	104½	104	104¼
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
18	Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	102½	100	100
44	Nor Pac 6s 2047	111	110⅞	110⅞
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	100½	100	100
9	Nor Pac 4s 97	105	104½	104½
18	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	73	73½
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	28½	28½	28½
6	Ohio Ed 4s 65	102½	102	102
2	Ohio Pub Svc 7s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Ok-Texah ER&N 4s61	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	E Pac G&E 3½s 66	97½	96¾	96¾
5	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	101¼	101	101
23	Pac Gas & El 5s 64	105½	105½	105½
4	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	100⅝	100	100
2	Pac T&T 3¼s C 66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Pan-Am P 6s 40	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
11	Pan-Am 6s 40 ct	53	53	53
3	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	75¼	75¼	75¼
44	Para Pict 6s 55	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1	Parmelee T 6s 44	73½	73½	73½
6	Penn Dix 6s 41 A	100¼	100	100
5	Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	104½	104¼	104¼
59	Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	105½	105¼	105¼
2	Pen Co 3½s A 37	101¼	101¼	101¼
25	Pen Co 4s 63	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Pen RR gen 5s 68	115½	115½	115½
8	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108	108	108
32	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	105¼	104	104
38	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	105	104⅝	104⅝
3	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102½	101⅝	102¼
10	Pen RR 4s 43	108	108	108
28	Pen RR 3¾s 70	99	98	98
907	Pen AA 3½s 52 wi	110¾	109¼	110¼
2	Peo G&Ac Chi 5s 47	113	113	113
11	Pere Marq 5s 56	103	103	103
52	Pere Marq 4½s 80	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Phil Bal&W 5s 74	117	117	117
45	Phila Co 5s 67	105	104¼	104½
1	Phil Elec 4½s '67	102 18-32	102 27-32	104 27-32
1	Phil Elec 4s 71	102 18-32	102 18-32	102 18-32
41	Phil Read C&I 6s 49	17	16½	16⅞
15	Phil Read C&I 5s '73	37⅝	37½	37½
4	Philippine Ry 4s 37	26½	26½	26¼
7	PCC & SL 5s '73 B	115½	114¾	115½
5	PCC & StL 4½s 77	106	106	106
5	PCC & StL 4½s 40A	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	PCC&StL 4½s 42B	110½	110½	110½
1	PCC & SL 4½s 42C	109	109	109
1	Pitt K & Ash 5s B 62	123½	123½	123½
12	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	67	66½	66½
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	82½	82½	82½
1	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	36¾	35½	36
1	Potomac El P 3½s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
14	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	123½	123	123½
114	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	103¼	103¼	103¼
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	100½	100	100½
2	Ready 4½s '47A	106½	106½	106½
225	Repub Con 4s '51	99	98¼	98¾
5	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	108½	108	108
47	Republic Steel 5½s'54	124	120	120
26	Republic Steel 4½s'61	98	97½	98
103	Republic Steel 4½s '50	204	198	200
146	Republic Steel 4½s '56	98	97½	97½
17	Revere Cp&B 4¼s'56	104	103¼	103¼
23	Richfield Oil 6s '44	60½	60	60
1	Richfld Oil 6s '44 ct	60½	60	60
4	R I Ark & La 4½s '34	24½	23⅜	23⅜
1	SaguenayP&L 4¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	St L & Odir 6s '96	100	100	100
6	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	84½	84	84
2	St L S F 5s '50B	34	34	34
1	St L S F 5s '60	31	31	31
41	St L S F 4½s '78	31¾	31	31½
11	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf sta	28	27½	28
4	St L S F 4s '50A	35	34½	34½
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	31½	31	31
3	St L SW 5s '52	62½	62	62½
3	St L SW rfg 5s '90	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	StP&KC SbL 4½s '41	25	25	25
2	StPaulUnDpe 5s '72	113	113	113
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	101¼	100¾	100¾
5	SanAntPb Svc 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
1	San Diego G&E 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
34	Seab A L con 6s '45	22¾	22¼	22½
1	Sea A L 4s '50 sta	34	34	34
18	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	19	18¾	19
52	Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	13½	13	13½
7	Shar Steel 4½s '51	116½	115½	115½
27	Shell Un 3½s '51	97⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	72	72	72
18	Skelly Oil 4s '51	98⅞	97¾	97¾
2	So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
4	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99½	99½	99½
8	Sou Pac 4½s '68	93½	93½	93½
5	Sou Pac 4½s '81	92	91	91
40	So Pac 4½s '60	92	91¼	91¼
16	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	104	103½	103½
17	So Pac col tr 4s'49	96	95¾	95¾
1	So Pac 3½s '46	99⅝	99	99⅛
26	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	97	96	96½
28	South Ry 6½s '56	106	105¾	105¾
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	104	103⅞	103⅞
18	South Ry con 5s '94	108½	108	108¼
32	South Ry con 4s '94	83½	83⅜	83⅜
21	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	103½	103⅜	103⅜
3	S W Gas & El 4s '60	99	99	99
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105	105	105
27	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	96½	96¾
1	Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	107	107	107
2	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1	Sym'gtonGould'56ww	185¼	185¼	185¼
2	T C I & RR 5s '51	120½	120½	120⅝
1	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	104	104	104
1	Tenn Cop&Ch 6s '47A	98	98	98
8	T RR A St L 4s '53	107⅝	107⅛	107¼
5	Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	106	106	106
12	Tex Corp 3½s '51	101¼	101	101
5	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	105	105	105
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	104	103¾	103¾
2	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	105	105	105
7	Third Ave adj 5s '60	39	38½	39
6	Third Ave 4s '60	69¾	68¾	69½
15	Union Oil 3½s '52	113¾	113¼	113¾
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113	112¾	113
13	Un Pav 1st 4s '47	113¾	113	113
10	Un Pac 3½s '70	98¼	98	98
18	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Un Pac 3½s '71	98¼	98	98
17	Unit Drug 5s '53	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛
4	U S Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106¼	106¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
10	Util P & L 1½s '47	61¾	61¾	61¾
36	Util P & L 5s '59	61¼	61¼	61¼
5	Vanadium 5s '41	108¾	108	108¼
2	Vandalia 4s '57B	110½	110½	110½
2	VerC'Pac4½s asd'34	4¼	4¼	4¼
47	VerlientSug 7s'42 ct	33½	31½	31½
2	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	105¾	105¾	105¾
29	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102¾	102	102
5	Va&SW con 5s '58	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	Wab

Experts Disagree on Playoff Prospects—Northeastern Names Baseball Coach

Smythe Likes Gorman Team And Gorman Likes Thompson

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	25	9	12	128	94	59
Boston	23	7	18	114	109	51
Rangers	18	9	20	114	105	45
Chicago	14	7	25	96	116	35

Canadian Division

Canadiens	24	6	16	113	106	54
Montreal	20	9	17	113	105	49
Toronto	20	5	21	114	112	45
Americans	14	4	28	109	149	32

Results March 16

Boston 1, Toronto 1, overtime.
Chicago 4, Rangers 3.
Canadiens 1, Montreal 1, overtime.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

These major league hockey managers and coaches are at loggerheads when it comes to making statements regarding the team to win the Stanley Cup. Last night Conn Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs said: "The team to beat Maroons will go through to win the cup." His statement, following that in New York of Tommy Gorman, Maroon manager, in which he said: "Goaltenders tell the story in Stanley Cup playdowns and my goaltender in a 'money' series is Tiny Thompson. The team to beat the Bruins with Thompson in the net is the team to win the cup."

Both comments are interesting until you consider the brief survey of Art Chapman, Amerks center, given to a New York scribe yesterday. Chapple, smart little hockey player, who once sported a Boston uniform, likes Toronto. He thinks the return of Charlie Conacher will provide the punch. He thinks Detroit and Toronto will meet in the final series with the latter winning out because the loss of the high-scoring Larry Aurie will be too much handicap for the defending champions. Chapman could not see Canadiens, Bruins or Rangers even in the running.

Smythe further elaborated on the playoffs when he took his own team apart verbally. "If big Conacher and Buzz Boll get into the scheme of things, we will be dangerous, but both men have been out of action so long that team play is missing. If they get together, we might go places, but there are too few games left in which to develop co-ordination."

Neither Team Equal

As the Leafs and Bruins played last night at the Garden, neither team looked equal to winning the Stanley Cup or reaching the final series. The game went overtime to a 1-all tie and was a fast, hard-checking affair in which little quarter was asked or given. It was one of the best of the season but neither team looked like a possible championship outfit. They lacked the necessary balance.

Just before the game Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, was voted the Dufresne Trophy for the second year, beating out Dit Clapper, 6-5; and then he proceeded to justify the selection. He and Turk Broda, his opposing goalie, actually saved their teams. Neither club looked good defensively, although both put on blistering attacks.

The Toronto goal was scored by Bob Davidson in combination with Frank Finnigan and Nick Metz. This score came at 4:56 of the second period and the Bruins equalized at 12:30 when Goldsworthy neatly flipped in the rebound from a play with Cooney Weiland and Capt. Red Beattie. Both teams had chances for other scores but between the stellar display of the goalies, and misfortune, the red lights did not blink again.

Major McLaughlin must have taken more than ordinary satisfaction in seeing his Chicago Yankees beat the Rangers, 4-3, on New York ice last night. Lester Patrick, Ranger manager, is one of those who scoffed at the Major's team by way of protest when the Bruins beat Chicago, 5 to 1. Patrick claimed the Chicago club gave the Boston team the game by using five rookie American-born players. Certainly they gave Rangers nothing last night but a surprise.

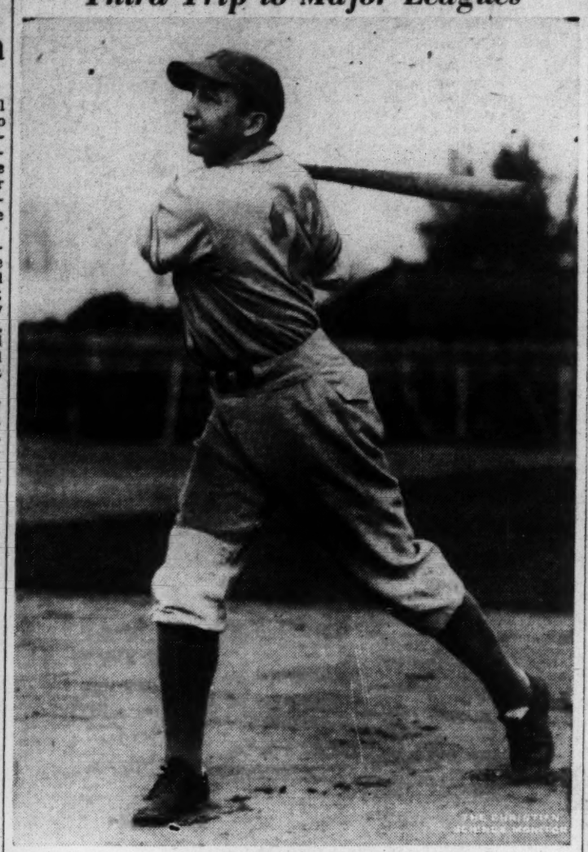
Canadiens Clinch First

Canadiens clinched first place in the Canadian group standing in the one-all overtime tie with Maroons and the one point earned by Maroons left the Maple Leafs small hope of second place. If the Leafs fail to win both remaining games or if Maroons so much as tie in their two games, the last hope of Toronto will be gone.

At the pre-game dinner Art Ross stated that the Bruins would do their pre-season training at Hershey, Penna., next fall . . . They will report about Oct. 20 along with the Providence Reds . . . The Hershey rink is the newest in the country and facilities are the best . . . According to Montreal papers, next year Maroons will seek Joe Jerwa from Amerks in payment for Allan Shields, but since the Bruins still own Jerwa and Shields is only here on trade for the season, the Maroons will have to take Shields back or negotiate with the Bruins for Jerwa . . . Just another of those funny trades.

Charlie Conacher looked good enough to expect him to play a prominent part in the coming playoffs . . . A report out of Montreal stated that Conacher would retire from hockey next year to devote his time to conducting the column he now writes in a Toronto paper . . . Conn Smythe said it was all news to him, but interesting . . . He could not see why Conacher should cast aside a profitable hockey job for an $80 a week job on a newspaper.

Third Trip to Major Leagues



Jim Mosolf in Bees' Camp

Boston Woman Reaches Bermuda Tennis Finals

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 17 (AP)—Helen Pedersen, young Stamford, Conn., star who is ranked sixth in the United States, and Mrs. Frederick McBride of Boston, a first-10 star a decade ago and Bermuda champion in 1929, reached the final round of women's singles in the Bermuda amateur tennis championships yesterday.

They sprang a pair of mild upsets in the semifinal matches, eliminating the defending champion, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, and her doubles partner, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York, respectively. There was only one result in the men's quarterfinal matches that was not fully expected, Robert Murray of Montreal taking a decisive decision over Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla.

Miss Pedersen, unleashing powerful drives from the baseline, caught her French opponent unprepared for such stiff opposition and won 12—10, 4—6, 8—6. In the first set Mme. Henrotin played as if in a daze, returning service poorly and failing to get in her usual winning smashes at the net. She rallied to win the second, but weakened again under the New Englander's steady driving.

Mrs. McBride, who was unseeded, appeared nervous at the start, but gained confidence to win 5—7, 6—0, 6—1. After the long opening set she fairly blasted Mrs. Andrus off the court with blinding serves and deep drives.

Frankie Parker, the favorite, led the way into the men's semifinals, easily disposing of Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, 6—4, 6—4. Walter Senior of San Francisco defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., veteran, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4. Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., took the best-played match of the day from Elwood Cooke of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—1, while Murray routed Hendrix, 6—4, 6—2.

After his victory over Wayne Sabin Monday, Murray was figured as a possible winner over Hendrix but the lopsided triumph was not expected. He meets Harris today in a semi-final match that is considered a toss-up while Parker is expected to whip Senior to enter the final.

Hall gave the San Franciscan a stiff argument yesterday, winning the first set after trailing 1—4, but Senior's long drives that kept Hall galloping across the baseline and his clever net play finally won the match.

Harris and Cooke staged a series of spectacular back-court rallies in their first set with the southerner taking point after point when he found his way to the net to put the ball away with smashing drives. He wore Cooke down to take the second set easily.

Moncton Maroons Win

MONCTON, March 17 (CP)—Moncton Maroons retained the maritime senior amateur hockey title last night by holding Berwick Bruins to a 1-to-1 tie and taking the final two-games series by total goals of 3-2.

Mosolf Is Trying Hard to Make Team This Year

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 17—Confident of the ancient maxim that the third time never fails, Jim Mosolf has started his struggle for a regular berth in the Boston Bees' 1937 outfield. Perhaps no other player on Manager Bill McKechnie's sizable squad, which is conditioning for the approaching National League season as usual at Waterfront Park here, is more seriously engaged in making the grade than this Tacoma, Washington collegian.

A quiet, stern-faced fellow, who seems destined to become one of the Bees' leading rocking chair sitters in the cool of the evening, Mosolf naturally views the future with optimism.

"This is my third trial in the National League and somebody once said that the third time never fails, so I guess I'm all set," said Mosolf one morning across the breakfast table. "But all joking aside. I think every ball player in camp this spring has a good chance to stay with the Bees. Of course, I don't mean they can all stay, but Joe has just as good a chance as Bill, even if Bill was a regular last season and Joe was in the minors.

Defensive Team

"This applies particularly to infielders and outfielders," continued the 31-year-old rookie. "With respect to Wally Berger, Gene Moore, Tony Cuccinello and any other men who are back from last season, the Bees finished sixth because they were a good defensive ball club. If they had had more punch, there is no telling where they would have finished. Therefore, any man who can add a .300 batting average to the club, and give a commendable exhibition in the field, is the fellow Bill McKechnie and Bob Quinn are looking for. And I think I'm one of those men."

For a quiet fellow, that was a long speech, but Mosolf talked slowly, deliberately and without boastful mannerisms, leaving the impression that somewhere within his 185-pound frame was hidden the ability to carry out his prediction.

Jim Mosolf was born in Tacoma on Aug. 21, 1907, according to his own admission. After early schooling in his home town, he entered the University of Washington where he studied law and played baseball in his spare time. The Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League spotted him and signed him to a contract in 1928, farming him to Pocatello in the Utah-Idaho circuit where he batted .328. Near the close of the campaign he was recalled by Los Angeles and hit .326 in 35 games.

Trial With Pirates

In 1929 he moved to Wichita, a Western League outfit, where he compiled a .362 average in 142 contests and thereby earned a trial with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Appearing in eight games in the closing days of the 1929 National League pennant race, Mosolf batted .462. The outfielder remained in Pittsburgh until early in 1932, when he was optioned first to San Francisco and later to Kansas City.

Kansas City gained full title to Jim in 1933, and as a result of a .383 hitting mark in the first 63 American Association ball games, he was purchased by the Chicago Cubs for another shot at the majors. The Cubs were much in need of outfield strength at the time, with both Kiki Cuyler and Riggs Stephenson on the bench with injuries. Mosolf filled the gap, but was handed a ticket back to Kansas City at the end of the season.

After an indifferent season in 1934, Mosolf was sold to Dallas in 1935, when he hit Texas League pitching for .316. Last year in the same place, Jim batted .318. Only 20 regulars passed the .300 level and he ranked seventh.

Bats Left-Handed

The Bees purchased the Dallas fly-chaser on the recommendation of Bob Tarleton, business manager of the Steers and one-time roommate of Bill McKechnie's when both were players. The rookie bats left-handed, but throws right. It is his task at this St. Petersburg training camp to battle Debs Garms, Frank McGowan, and perhaps Vince Di Maggio, for the regular left-field berth on the Boston club. There now exists the possibility that Di Maggio, the San Diego graduate, will confine his playing to third base.

Training camp echoes . . . Truett "Red" Sewell, one of the Bees' four Buffalo rookies, entered the Pacific Coast League Iron Man Hall of Fame on Labor Day, 1933 . . . Pitching for Seattle, Red turned in two nine-inning victories over Frisco, 9 to 5 and 3 to 0 . . . He is a Kappa Sig from Vanderbilt University and started in baseball as an outfielder . . . The ambition of everyone in this sun-baked training headquarters is to see Bob Quinn stroll forth from the lobby of the Pheil Hotel in "ice cream" pants and sport shoes . . . Bob, a student of the old school, has to date shunned the fancy sport wear . . . But he is weakening.

All-Star Selection

Following is the twelfth of Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star sections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later:

By Peter F. Kelley

Boston Daily Record

First Team	Position	Alternate T.
Thompson (Bos.)	g.	Smith (Det.)
Goodfellow (Det.)	r.d.	Coulter (Ran.)
Siebert (Can.)	l.d.	L. Conacher (Mar.)
Barry (Det.)	c.	Chapman (Am.)
Clapper (Bos.)	r. w.	Aurie (Det.)
Jackson (Tor.)	l. w.	Joliat (Can.)
Ross (Bos.)	c.	Patrick (Ran.)

Colby Elects McGee

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 17 (AP) Colby Hockey lettermen last night elected Robert McGee of Brockton, Mass., to captain next year's team. McGee, who was graduated from Brockton High School, also played football and baseball at Colby.

Gallagher Chosen to Succeed Al McCoy as Diamond Mentor

Herbert W. Gallagher of Newton has been chosen to succeed Al McCoy as head coach of baseball at Northeastern University next year, it was announced this afternoon by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics. Gallagher will continue as varsity coach of hockey, having recently completed the most successful year in the Huskies' history.

The announcement of Gallagher as diamond boss of Northeastern's baseball fortunes comes as no surprise, for the former Husky pitcher won his coaching spurs this winter and possesses the necessary baseball background to handle this post.

After being a mainstay for Northeastern for three years, Gallagher graduated to the ranks of the Pine Tree State League in Maine, where he starred for Norway as a pitcher and outfielder. He was recognized as one of the smartest players in the league.

His latest baseball commitments have been with Sorel in the Canadian provincial league. Gallagher was instrumental in putting Sorel at the head of the league standing for two years, and already has received a managerial offer from that sector. In view of his new position, however, he probably will make other plans for the summer.

The new Northeastern coach is one of the youngest in this section, being only 26, but has been actively engaged in the administrative branches of athletics for five years.

His hockey background is even more impressive, for he starred with the Boston Olympics and then with the Earlscourt Corinthians in London. He left England for Austria, where he coached Klagenfurt in the national title play; later in the year he helped choose and coach the Austrian Olympic hockey team.

Gallagher showed his coaching ability this winter when he smoothed out a very rough Husky sextet and pushed it into a contending position for the New England title. He will take over his baseball duties on Sept. 1. McCoy's contract ends with the coming season.

College Notes

M. I. T.'s lacrosse candidates, numbering some 40 strong, reported yesterday to Coach Tommy Tucker at the Tech field. The first scheduled game is with the Boston Lacrosse Club on April 3. Headed by Capt. Dick Gidley, inside home, the other veterans to report included John Fellouis, coverpoint, and the DesRaismes twins, Bob and Goodwin, center and goal, respectively. Fifteen members of last year's freshman team were among the 40 candidates.

* * *

Coach Ken Nash of Tufts baseball team is confronted with the problem of developing pitchers for this year's nine. While there is plenty of good veteran material available for other positions, there has been little talent show up for mound duties.

* * *

Tufts varsity basketball and wrestling teams will elect their respective captains next Friday night. The outstanding candidate for the Jumbo quintet captaincy is between Bennie Collier, Tony Wojciechowski and Albin Galuska, all juniors. Joe Watson, New England Intercollegiate 118-pound title holder, is the outstanding candidate for the mat captaincy.

* * *

Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard's undefeated swimming team announced last night that the Crimson mermen would not be represented in the National Collegiate championships at Minneapolis on March 26 and 27. Ulen said that the athletic officials decided against it because it would take the boys away from their studies too long. However, Harvard will be represented at the National A. A. U. meet at New Haven in April.

* * *

Inclement weather again ruled against Boston University's gridmen yesterday For the second successive day Coach Pat Hanley was forced to cancel spring football practice. Hanley hopes to have the boys out this afternoon, but if this is not possible spring grid practice will be postponed for a week, or until after the Easter vacation period.

* * *

Harvard's inexperienced kickers will be given special attention during the Crimson's spring practice when Roy Mills, New York attorney, who has made a life study of the art of kicking a football, will be on hand to give a week's course to the neophites. Mills, a Princeton graduate, has written a book on the subject and has taught his theories to squads at Navy, Yale, Colgate, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth.

* * *

The Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association announced last night three intercollegiate sailing dinghy regattas, two of them on the Charles River here and a third on Narragansett Bay. The season is scheduled to open April 24 and 25 with a two-day regatta at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Brown will hold an invitation regatta on May 1 either at Bristol or Providence, R. I.

* * *

On May 9 the Boston Dinghy Club challenge cup will be raced for on the Charles under the colors of Tech. Cornell is present holder of the trophy, which it won from four colleges here last spring.

L. I. Yachtsmen In Cup Races

By the Associated Press

New York, March 17

Two prominent Long Island Sound yachtsmen, Cornelius (Corny) Shields and Paul Knapp Jr., yesterday accepted invitations to sail in America's Cup yachts during the trials to select a defender of the famous trophy next summer.

Knapp will become a member of the afterguard of Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, now under construction at Bath, Maine, while Shields will sail with Gerard S. Lambert in the Yankee. Knapp sailed with Vanderbilt on cruises on the Rainbow last summer, while Shields, who has numerous small-boat sailing championships to his credit, has been with Lambert on the Vanitie.

Herbert W. Gallagher
Northeastern's Baseball and Hockey Coach

Playoff Plans

Announcement of plans for all National Hockey League playoff or Stanley Cup games which may be played by the Bruins in Boston has been made by the Boston Bruins and Boston Garden managements. The arrangements follow the procedure of past years and conform with the general rules laid down by the league which conducts the playoff. The regulations follow:

1. There will be no increase in the prices of tickets. The regular season prices and classes of tickets will hold for all playoff or Stanley Cup games.
2. All tickets, including season tickets, will be handled at the Boston Garden box offices.
3. All tickets for each game will be available at least the day before each game at 9 a. m.
4. An identification card will be given with each ticket purchased for the Sunday night game between the Bruins and Chicago Blackhawks at the Garden. Each identification card will be good for all playoff games, and will enable the owner to buy one seat on each identification card up to 8 p. m. the night before each game.
5. Season ticket holders will receive their usual tickets for all games, but must pick up tickets at the Garden before 8 p. m. the night before each game. All season tickets not picked up by that time will go on public sale at 9 a. m. the day of each game.
6. Season ticket holders furthermore will be given an identification card for each season ticket purchased for the Sunday night game, these identification cards permitting season ticket holders extra playoff game tickets in addition to the regular season allotment.
7. No reservations may be made by telephone or mail, except that holders of identification cards may forward such cards by mail with accompanying money orders to Thomas Waters, Boston Garden, and if received before 8 p. m. on the day before any game, orders for tickets will be filled and held as paid reservations.
8. Upper balcony seats will go on sale at 6 p. m. the night of each game.
9. There will be 2000 admission tickets on sale the night of each game.
10. Tickets for the first playoff game to be played in Boston Tuesday, March 23, or Thursday, March 25, against either Montreal or Toronto will be ready at the Boston Garden at 9 a. m. Monday, March 22.

Matches Closer In N. E. Women's Tennis

Play was closer yesterday in the women's New England indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts as the contestants battled in the quarterfinals.

Top-seeded Mrs. Betty Corbiere of Southboro defeated Elena Ciccone of Newton, 6—4, 6—1.

Louise Hedlund of Watertown forced Mrs. Carleton Mabley Jr., the former Virginia Cross, to play 19 games before winning at 6—4, 6—3, for a place in the round of four.

Virginia Ellis, former Bay State champion, was extended by Helen Jones of Beach Bluff, 8—6, 9—7.

In the feature battle of the day, Mrs. Hugh Mencken of Boston beat Edith Sigourney. Coming from behind, Mrs. Mencken climbed from 0—5 to win the opening set at 12—10. The second came easier, 6—1.

Women's Singles

Second Round—Mrs. Hugh Mencken, Boston, defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, 12—10, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round—Mrs. Betty Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Elena Ciccone, Newton, 6—1, 6—4; Virginia Ellis, Cambridge, defeated Helen Jones, Beach Bluff, 8—6, 9—7; Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley Jr., Boston, defeated Louise Hedlund, Watertown, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Doubles

First Round—Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. M. Fremont-Smith defeated Mrs. J. B. Pierce and Elena Ciccone, 13—11, 7—6; Mrs. William Martin and Mrs. William Shedden defeated Mildred Crowley and Helen Kiley, 6—0, 6—1; Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Hugh Mencken defeated Mrs. Leonard Snedeker and Mrs. G. O. Krumbhaar, 6—0, 6—0; Helen Jones and Emily Lincoln defeated Mrs. William V. Tripp Jr. and Mrs. S. N. Shurcliff, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—Mrs. Betty Corbiere and Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley Jr. defeated Jean Davis and Ruth Carter, 6—2, 6—0.

Hub Events

Tomorrow

Tennis—New England women's indoor championships at Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, 10 a. m. Play continues through Saturday.

Coming

Badminton—New England championships at University Club, Friday, 10 a. m. Play continues Saturday, with semifinals in all events Saturday evening, and finals on Sunday afternoon.

Skating Carnival—Garden, April 2 and 3 under auspices of Skating Club of Boston.

Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Columbia Elects O'Brien

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 17—John J. O'Brien Jr. of Rockville Center, L. I., has been elected to lead the Columbia basketball team next season. O'Brien was the outstanding player on his team this year and was selected by the coaches of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League as an all-league forward. He scored 133 points in 12 league contests to capture second-place honors.

Markle Appears To Have Clinched Minor League Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP)—With the International-American Hockey League winding up its regular playing season this week, Jack Markle of Syracuse appeared today to have the inside track for the loop's scoring title.

Markle tallied twice last week to bring his total to 54, six more than Smith of Philadelphia and seven more than Hextall, also of Philadelphia. The statistics do not include games played last weekend, however. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	17	37	54
Smith, Philadelphia	23	25	48
Hextall, Philadelphia	26	19	47
Convey, Syracuse	11	33	44
Keating, Providence	12	30	42
Duguid, Providence	20	20	40
Mason, Philadelphia	24	14	38
Doran, Syracuse	23	14	37
Mann, Syracuse	15	21	36
Asmundsen, New Haven	11	23	34
Parsons, Syracuse	23	11	34
Toupin, Springfield	11	20	31
Wares, Philadelphia	18	13	31
Saunders, Springfield	17	13	30
Kuhn, Providence	16	13	29
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	13	16	29

Melitta Brunner To Co-Star With Shaefer in Hub

During the past weeks of the winter season, Boston has thrilled at the exhibitions of the world's top-notch professional figure skaters. Now, Boston's own lads and lassies of the Skating Club of Boston are staging an ice carnival that, according to all plans will outglamour those shown here to date.

In this annual ice carnival held at the Boston Garden, April 2 and 3, and called this year "Cracked Ice," not only Boston's best on the ice, but amateur figure skating champions from other parts of the nation and Canada will take part. As a grand feature headliner, the Boston skating club has secured the world's greatest male skater, Karl Shaefer, the versatile Austrian.

As a co-star will appear also a young Austrian lady, new to America, but whose name is known throughout the big winter sports centers of the Old World. Melitta Brunner will show a technique of skating in "Cracked Ice" that is altogether different from the beauty and grace of Bess Ehrhardt, the skill and eclat of Sonja Henie, or the daring and vigor of Evelyn Chandler, those other famous young ladies who have appeared on the Boston Garden ice this winter.

Fraulein Brunner has centered her artistic interest in skate dancing and has developed her ice compositions under the influence of the ballet. She has a varied repertory of these offerings, one of which, "The Cowgirl," shows a distinctly American influence. Another offering, "The Tyrolean Peasant Dance," has won great favor on European rinks.

Miss Brunner has practiced almost daily in New York since stepping off the S. S. Paris a few weeks ago and has filled one or two minor engagements. The Boston appearance will be her first major appearance on this side of the Atlantic.

Toronto's Ice Show Sold Out Weeks Ago

TORONTO, March 17 (CP)—Most gorgeous of all ice shows, and by far the most ambitious, the Toronto Skating Club carnival moved its props and lighting effects into Maple Leaf Gardens for a three-night run opening tonight. All seats have been sold for the three performances.

More than 14,000 will watch the show this evening in its purple setting, designed to carry out the coronation-year scheme of somber brilliance. Scores of skaters will take part, among them the two greatest amateur figure skaters in the world.

Amusements

BOSTON

SENSATIONAL! Spectacle and Drama beyond your wildest dreams! THE GOOD EARTH STARRING Paul MUNI — Luise RAINER An M-G-M picture COLONIAL TWICE DAILY 2:30 and 8:30 1000 Good Seats ALL MATS. 50c 75c 1.00 Evgs. 50c to $1.50, plus tax

EXETER ST. THEATRE Thursday, Friday, Saturday BOBBY BREEN and MAY ROBSON "Rainbow on the River" JEAN ARTHUR and GEORGE BRENT "More Than a Secretary" CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

MAJESTIC—Han. 9190 TONIGHT 8:15—SATURDAY MAT. Federal Music Project GRAND OPERA "The Blind Girl of Jerusalem" Evgs: .25 to 1.10; Mats: .25 to .85 tax incl. Works Progress Administration MAT. TODAY "CARMEN"

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Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

WHITE PLAINS . . . . . New York

Readers of the Monitor, living in the vicinity of New York, will be interested to learn that Waldorf is opening a new and very beautiful cafeteria in White Plains . . . in Westchester County.

Come in and see us, at this new address . . . 173 Main St.

Dine Delightfully Cafe Minerva 214 Huntington Ave., Boston Opp. The Mother Church You can always depend on real good food at moderate prices. Music—Dancing from 6 P. M. Also Visit the Minerva Cafeteria The best of its kind

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SPECIAL DINNERS FOR TONIGHT
Baked Sugar Cured Ham 55c
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NEW YORK CITY

Millions to Benefit Air Lines Urged by Senate Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

toward commercial aviation that much controversy is expected. One of the earliest actions of the Roosevelt Administration was cancellation of the air mail contracts and a subsequent sharp revision downward in subsidies on the theory that the air lines had been gorging too heavily and freely at the public trough.

Whether the cancellation was legal or entirely justified is a question still much debated, but the action was taken following both a senatorial and a postal inspection of commercial aviation which indicated strongly that the Government was giving the air lines more money than was necessary to run the lines properly. The limitation on salaries grew out of the disclosure of the large incomes some individuals had been taking out of the industry.

Restoration of larger subsidies would not only be a reversal of policy for the Administration, but also virtual confession that the contract cancellations were wrong.

Aids to air navigation involves a different, but equally sharp controversy. Air commerce bureau reports on recent air accidents have in almost all instances lately found that the fault lay either with the equipment of the plane, a mistake by the pilot, or a mistake by someone in the line's ground crew. The lines have sharply contested this, tending always to charge the accident to a failure in the aids to air navigation. The committee report takes sides completely on this issue, implying that existing aids are insufficient, both in quality and extent, and that $16,930,000 could be spent to great advantage. They recommend immediate appropriation of $10,000,000 of this sum, "so that construction of these aids and their early operation will not be retarded one day more than necessary."

At the Bureau of Air Commerce the contention is that existing aids are the best that have been devised, that they are as extensive as is justifiable by the amount of traffic on the air lines and that to spend so much money immediately not only would be wasteful, but also would tend to develop a false sense of confidence on the part of pilots.

Eccles Tax Plan Falls Flat

(Continued from Page 1)

drastic remedies, there stands another unusual document—an "off-the-record" speech by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, at Harvard University on Feb. 27. This address has more recently been rewritten in outline form, and released to the press—but without receiving much attention. Secretary Morgenthau gives a comprehensive review of monetary developments and policies of the United States from March, 1933, to February, 1937. It should be read alongside Mr. Eccles' text as an important public document in financial policy. He outlines these goals of monetary policy:

Domestic Goals:

(1) To attain and, once attained, to maintain reasonably equitable and stable income relationships among the different groups: workers, farmers, business men, investors, etc.

(2) To prevent marked fluctuations or sharp trends in wholesale price levels.

(3 To maintain a moderately stable cost of living.

(4) To foster steadily increasing employment, rising incomes, and an orderly expansion of business activity.

International Goals:

(1) To maintain that position of the dollar with reference to other currencies that will encourage an increasing domestic and foreign trade, and thereby help raise the standard of living and promote peace.

(2) To eliminate broad fluctuations in exchange rates without sacrificing sovereignty over our monetary policy.

(3) To facilitate the smooth and easy adjustment of international payments and foster stability of foreign monetary systems.

(4) To avoid competitive depreciation or currencies.

These objectives in themselves provide vast fuel for consideration. Enormous goals are staked out. There may even be some inconsistencies. For example, if one goal of domestic monetary policy is "to prevent marked fluctuations or sharp trends in wholesale price levels," what of Mr. Eccles' claim that the current sharp rises in wholesale prices are entirely the result of non-monetary policies? And what of his conclusion that no monetary steps —short of continued providing of easy money—are necessary to check such rises?

But Secretary Morgenthau goes on disarmingly to admit: "These are the objectives. They are not to be easily or quickly attained. We are not even certain they can be closely approached."

Yet he declares that the Administration will press on in its efforts to "control" or "manage" previously uncontrolled factors. He says: "Whatever its merits in theory, the old pattern of monetary system, with its presumed reliance on automatic operation, can hardly be said to have promoted the foregoing objectives. The new pattern which is evolving places its emphasis on 'control' or 'management.' We do not yet know exactly the final pattern that will emerge. Whether with it we shall be better able to approach the goals I have just mentioned remains to be seen. We think we shall.

On Uncharted Seas

"We are, in a sense, on uncharted seas, and we must proceed cautiously; we have to test and verify each step, and go only so fast as we can see clearly ahead.

"The numerous monetary measures and regulations adopted in the past four years, though designed to meet problems as they arise, are not a collection of haphazard devices. They fit into a pattern, into a sequence that—with possibly one exception—is leading us in the direction of the objectives I enumerated above."

Of course, guessing broke out at once on the policy which Secretary Morgenthau considers out of line, and the consensus is that the silver-purchase plan, on which he has always frowned, is the exception.

Continuing his discussion, the Secretary of the Treasury describes the "crumbling of the old pattern" of world monetary policy that began in 1931, leading to departure from gold of Britain, Japan, and Scandinavia, until "in March, 1933, we joined that large group of countries which were determined to begin the process of recovery with the aid of a new monetary pattern."

He outlines historic events as follows:

1. On March 6, 1933, banks were prohibited from paying out gold and "the increase in gold hoarding was thus immediately stopped."

2. By successive actions beginning April 5, "complete control of all monetary gold in the United States was achieved."

3. On June 5, Congress declared "gold clauses" invalid, thereby severing dollar transactions from gold.

4. Meantime, on March 6 and 10, export of gold, except under regulations or licenses, was prohibited.

5. An April 20, The Secretary of the Treasury was given full authority over external transactions in gold.

The London Conference

Then came the London Economic Conference. Secretary Morgenthau describes this event with unusual candor—for one who is now co-operating eagerly with Britain and France in an efficient monetary agreement. He says:

"While the World Economic conference was in session in London waiting for the United States to distribute largesse in the form of generous debt remissions, additional credits, tariff reductions, an over-valuation of the dollar, and a return to the fetters of the automatic gold standard, the President sent a message which unequivocally stated our monetary independence and our new monetary objectives."

Secretary Morgenthau then quotes the most blunt passages from the President's note—which ended American participation in world monetary co-operation on the major scale for several years. During the interval, the Administration forged mechanism of control, devaluated the dollar, created a stabilization fund.

Only in 1936 did the period of active international co-operation begin. As Secretary Morgenthau says:

"Confronted with an acute European monetary situation that not only threatened to develop into a period of disastrous competitive depreciation but, more seriously, held grave possibilities of international political break-down, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France made, on Sept. 26, 1936, an announcement which constituted a major step toward international co-operation in monetary policy.

"These three governments stated, among other things, that they proposed: 'Taking into full account the requirements of internal prosperity, to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchange and to avoid to the utmost extent the creation of any disturbances of that system by internal monetary action.'"

Other powers were invited to join, and did. The Treasury announced that gold would be sold to foreign exchange funds, and gold sterilization was inaugurated "to protect the domestic economy from the effects of abnormal international gold movements." About $190,000,000 worth of gold had been placed in the inactive account at the end of February. Thus ends an account of stewardship of the American Treasury which will go in the eventful pages of national monetary history—for good or ill.

Fraser River Silt Adds New Land To British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Fraser River is gradually creating a new stretch of land under the Gulf of Georgia and eventually a wide area of fertile farming country will be added to British Columbia's domain, according to J. P. Forde, the Canadian government engineer who has been making a survey at the Fraser delta.

The Fraser, whose source is in the Rocky Mountains and which is fed by glacial streams and rivers that converge on the great artery from almost every section of British Columbia, is pouring silt into the gulf at the rate of 600,000 tons annually in the channel of the north arm alone. The deposit in the main river channel exceeds that volume many times over.

Richmond P. Hobson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Rear Admiral Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., whose passing was announced today, was one of the foremost world leaders in the suppression of the illicit drug traffic. As president of the World Narcotic Defense Association, he campaigned at Washington and before state legislatures, made endless speeches to civic groups, and lately worked for laws to make effective the League of Nations-sponsored drug control treaty. He was equally a tireless crusader for temperance, storming the country with dramatic lectures, and was one of the first to give laboratory demonstrations on the platform of the ill-effects of alcohol on various organisms.

Admiral Hobson was given the Congressional Medal of Honor for the exploit of sinking the collier Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago Harbor in the Spanish-American war, to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

Chamberlain Laid Foundations For Locarno Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—While Europe seeks a "New Locarno" to guarantee peace, the British House of Commons pauses to commemorate the work of Sir Austen Chamberlain, negotiator of the original Locarno pacts.

Sir Austen, who passed on here yesterday, had seen the Locarno system of regional nonaggression triumph for a decade, only to be swept away by Germany's rearming of the Rhineland.

Only a few days ago, Germany and Italy replied to British advances for negotiation of another Locarno pact. These replies came after five months of delay, months comparable in their uncertainty to the gloomy days of 1924-25, which followed the collapse of the Geneva Protocol. Into those dark days Sir Austen, then plain Mr. Chamberlain, brought the happy compromise of a regional pact to replace the discarded universal peace protocol.

Followed Classic Diplomacy

Sir Austen's achievement was the more remarkable in view of Britain's temporary loss of prestige on the Continent. France had worked strenuously for adoption of the Geneva Protocol, an instrument which would have "put teeth" into the Covenant of the League of Nations. Czechoslovakia had done the same. Germany was not yet a member of the League, and distrusted all of the former Allies. Belgium uneasily waited for some guarantee against future German aggression.

Under such auspices Sir Austen assumed the post of Foreign Secretary at the end of 1924 in the second Baldwin Cabinet.

Building on the tradition of classic diplomacy and consciously following in the footsteps of his famous father, Joseph Chamberlain, the son broached his project of a regional pact to Aristide Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann. Clad as always in faultless diplomatic style, including a monocle, and at times an orchid in his buttonhole from his own greenhouses, Sir Austen entered upon the most fruitful period of his career.

Pacts Signed in 1925

At first the Continental statesmen viewed him with suspicion, especially since Britain had scuttled the Geneva Protocol by refusing to run the risk of world-wide complications with the United States in the enforcement of economic or military sanctions against an aggressor.

Sir Austen won the confidence of Briand and Stresemann, and Europe breathed in relief when the Locarno pacts were signed on Oct. 16, 1925. The pacts contained obligations of nonaggression as between France and Germany, and as between Germany, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Britain and Italy stood by as guarantors.

For this service to the cause of peace, King George V conferred the highest honors at his command upon the Foreign Secretary. He became the only commoner among the Knights of the Garter, an order reserved for royalty and the peerage. Only two commoners in modern times had preceded Sir Austen into the exclusive half hundred, and they were later made peers as Viscount Grey of Falloden and the Earl of Balfour.

Sir Austen also shared the Nobel Peace Prize for 1925, with Charles G. Dawes of the United States.

Tributes Paid in Commons

Because of this achievement, described by Sir Austen as his "greatest, dearest handiwork," and also because of his respected position as one of the last of Britain's elder Conservative statesmen, the House of Commons joined today in tributes to his memory. His preeminence is recognized just as cordially by those who were opposed to him politically as by the yet larger section whose opinions he has often shaped.

The commanding influence he has exercised in debate, especially of late years, has been due not so much to the undoubtedly formidable nature of his forensic gifts as to the fact that there were superimposed upon a high courage an originality, independence and ability to see the case for the other side as well as for his own.

During a long career extending over 40 years in Commons he held at different times most of the high Cabinet offices, including those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Foreign Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of State for India. More than once he would have become Prime Minister but for his own constant readiness to stand aside in favor of others.

Settlement With Ireland

In addition to his Locarno achievement, his influence has been exceedingly important if not decisive on a number of other occasions where supreme national interests have been involved. This applies particularly to when he threw his great influence upon the side of the settlement with Ireland in 1921 and upon that of liberal constitutional reforms for India in 1934.

Loyalty was his lodestar and he followed it on two notable occasions to his own detriment. One of these was in 1922 when he elected to give up office rather than desert Mr David Lloyd George, under whom he was at that time serving, although differing vigorously from the views of that statesman whose fall also could not in any case have been prevented.

Shouldered Others' Blame

The other was in 1917 when he resigned the Secretaryship for India because of taking upon his own shoulders the blame for mistakes by subordinates for whose actions he was not technically responsible.

Members of the legislative body paying homage to his unselfishness and service were led by Mr. Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, son of Joseph Chamberlain and his second wife, is the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Tokyo Hints Milder Policy To Build Up Chinese Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

abandonment of the Japanese superiority complex of the past. He gave Nanking his positive assurance that "Japan has no territorial ambitions in China."

As a result of observations and impressions gathered during a recent trip in China, this correspondent is able to see both sides of the vexed problem of Sino-Japanese relations. Leaving aside questions of abstract justice and strict international law it would seem that the sole practical formula for an adjustment between the two countries would be the maintenance of something like the political "status quo," combined with an active effort to promote economic collaboration on a mutually beneficial basis.

The more far-reaching Japanese dreams of expansion and hegemony in China have sustained an unmistakable check. But a check is not synonymous with a retreat. The present balance of power, as between Japan and China, has not suggested the feasibility of a general Japanese withdrawal from the predominant position which Japan has built up in North China, much less any change in the status of Manchoukuo, into which country Japan has poured over a billion yen in capital investments since the occupation in 1931.

Next Move Important

On the other hand, any further aggressive forward movement on Japanese troops on Chinese soil would arouse such strong popular resentment that no sort of agreement between Tokyo and Nanking would be possible. Assuming that the present political situation can be maintained with little change, what of the prospects for economic collaboration between the two countries?

Japan's main economic activities would doubtless be undertaken in North China, where schemes for new railways, cotton plantations, river conservancy and industrial development have been drawn up for some time. Actually, however, little has been done in the matter of practically realizing these projects. Japanese interests have taken over some textile mills in Tientsin and have supplied capital for an electrical power plant. But the carrying out of other economic plans has been marking time, partly because Japan has little free capital, in view of the double demands of Manchoukuo and a large armament expansion program. It is quite probable, however, that advances in materials, if not in cash, could be arranged if the political horizon cleared off to some extent.

Non-Japanese foreign experts have criticized the present rates of the Chinese tariff as too high and as calculated to provoke smuggling. By no means all the contraband trade in China is being carried on by Japanese and Koreans, abusing their extra-territorial position.

High Tariffs

The extremely high rates of duty on sugar, textiles and other objects of mass consumption have stimulated a good deal of smuggling from Hong Kong, Macao, Kuangchowan and other places outside of Chinese jurisdiction; and Chinese themselves are lively participants in the trade. It is conceivable that quiet informal talks between Japanese and Chinese representatives might lead to an agreement by which some of the Chinese duties would be reduced, while the Japanese would stop the scandalous open smuggling which is being carried on by Japanese and Koreans in North China.

Both in Japan and in China there are forces that work against any, even the mildest rapprochement between the two countries; and it would still be premature to predict whether these forces may not blight the present faint blossoms of conciliation.

On the Japanese side the main negative force is the tendency of the Army to look on North China as an indispensable base for future operations in the war with the Soviet Union, which many Japanese military leaders regard as ultimately probable, if not inevitable. This leads some Japanese Generals to put forward demands for control of North China, which are inconsistent with the sovereignty of the Chinese Central Government.

Intransigence on the Chinese side is represented by the Communists, with their slogan of "War with Japan," and by the left wing elements in the Kuomintang which favor co-operation with the Communists and a stronger anti-Japanese policy.

Moderation at Nanking

It is significant that the recent plenary session of the Kuomintang registered a victory for moderation, deleting from the draft of its manifesto the original suggestion for the abolition of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council (the semi-independent regime in North China which was established in some degree under Japanese pressure) and rejecting Madame Sun Yat-sen's proposal for co-operation with the Communists. The return of the veteran Kuomintang leader and associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching-wei, has been an unmistakable factor against pushing issues with Japan to extremities.

With moderate counsels taking the upper hand in Tokyo and winning a response in Nanking there is the prospect that Sino-Japanese relations in the immediate future will not be so precariously poised on the brink of imminent conflict. Of course there will always be the possibility that a peaceful interlude will find an abrupt termination either as a result of new stirrings of the more aggressive Japanese military elements or beacuse of some outbursts of Chinese nationalism or mob violence.

Authors of Books Articulate Them For Use of Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—Portions of outstanding works by distinguished American authors are being recorded for the blind in the voices of the authors themselves by the American Foundation for the Blind here. Several such recordings on Talking Book disks have been completed and the Foundation plans more.

Stephen Vincent Benet has just completed his personal part in the recording of his long novel and verse, "John Brown's Body." The whole recording was in itself a novelty, as five readers in addition to the author took part.

Mr. Benet's voice opens the Talking Book with the introduction and invocation. This famous volume makes full use of its range as a sound book by bringing in incidental music of the period as an accompaniment to many of the passages and incorporates famous Civil War songs in the martial episodes.

Other authors whose voices the American Foundation for the Blind has recorded for the thousands of sightless "readers" throughout the country are: Alexander Woollcott, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Lyman Beecher Stowe, Representative Kent E. Keller (D) of Illinois and Albert R. Brand.

Leader of German Group Gets New York Summons

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, of Detroit, national leader of the Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund, a German National-Socialist organization in the United States, was summoned to appear in a New York magistrate's court March 29 to answer charges of violating the state penal laws.

Major Julius Hochfelder, a United States reserve officer who is counsel for the German-American League for Culture, an anti-National-Socialist organization, obtained the summons after charging Mr. Kuhn's organization with being an "alien military body" engaged in "intimidating citizens and collecting money for Hitler."

Accompanied by a policeman, he went to offices of the weekly publication of the Bund, where associates of Mr. Kuhn said he would be glad to come to New York.

In Detroit Mr. Kuhn said he would come here Friday or Saturday.

Severin Winterscheidt, editor of the weekly, the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, said his association was not anti-Semitic, but was actively engaged in fighting the boycott against German-made goods by American Jewish leaders.

Shoe Firm Boosts Pay

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16 (AP)—The International Shoe Company today announced an average wage increase of 5 per cent to its 30,000 workers, most of whom are employed in middle western plants. The increase was effective yesterday. It is the second 5 per cent raise given this year. The first became effective Jan. 1.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BUSINESS SERVICE

OUR office is permanent, reliable; receive your mail-telephone messages here, business, personal; forwarded daily; $2 month. ASSOCIATED SERVICE, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; reprints, 3c ea.; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Manager, executive, sales representative; long experience manufacturing and jobbing; competent to handle credits, sales, distribution or management; man mature years; no family; go anywhere; reasonable salary. Address Box D-10, The Christian Science Monitor, National Fidelity Life Insurance Bldg.

SALES executive, 37, nine years with food service equipment manufacturer; know 85% U. S. A. jobbers in field; desire position April 15th with manufacturer or jobber or distribution good item West Coast. Write Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand-Hooked, Perfect Beauties, New England, Canadian, $1, $2, $3. McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CHEERFUL APARTMENT—In real country home in the beautiful hills of Westchester—5 rooms furnished; $45.00 per month. Write Box 3B, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

VERY attractive room, kitchen and bath in well-serviced house for five months. Agent, 320 East 53rd St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SPACIOUS four-room apartment, outlook on lovely surroundings; sub-lease, Suite 41 at 74 Fenway, Boston. Call Lafayette 4306.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Belmont Line—Best corner location—6 rooms, sun parlor, fireplace, tiled bath, separate entrance, garage. MID. 0345W.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Maine—Cottage furnished, living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, kitchen, electricity, bath, porch, double garage; near beach; available for entire season. W. W. JOHNSON, 43 College St., Portland, Maine.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

CORSETS—CORSELETTES—BRASSIERES
YOUTHFUL LINES FOR ALL FIGURES
WILLIAM R. HANDE VERA K. BAKER
349 West 57th, New York City

SMART-FORM, Barclay and Custom-Made foundation garments, $5.95 and up; Real Silk Hosiery, Socks, Underwear; will call by appointment; no obligation. DAISY LAING, 1614 Gerome Ave., Fort Lee, N. J. Phone Fort Lee 8-2080.

DANCING

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18 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert
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Individual service at a modest price.
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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for good office personnel
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Efficient office and technical help.
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Employment Agency, Inc., 500 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

ENGINEERING SERVICE

REAL Estate development plans and estimates prepared; drainage, grading, studies furnished, plans drawn; supervision for construction furnished. Harry T. Leonard, C. E., 14 Lincoln St., Babylon, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

40-ACRE So. Jersey farm—All buildings A-1 condition; 10-room house; modern improvements incl. oil burner; electric stove; 7-acre asparagus; sacrifice for half original cost. M. B. Hand, Haleyville, New Jersey.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 49 Bromfield St., Boston.

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3623

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED

WANTED — Teacher for secondary school qualified to teach high school subjects; also teacher for third grade in elementary school. SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL, Wilmington, Delaware.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GROUNDSMAN and gardener, must have had successful experience in growing flowers for cutting, care of shrubs, lawns, etc.; pleasant surroundings in small Cape Cod town; board, room and small wages to retired, single man with satisfactory references. Apply by letter only to SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., Brewster, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Permanent; peaceful home; own room; childless business couple; $15 monthly. URBAN, 275 East 209th Street, New York.

HOUSEMAID for small family; Christian Scientist preferred; $15 weekly. P. O. Box 424, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced cook; also serving and light downstairs work; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Write Box X-12, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, 31 Hamilton St.—Attractive colonial home, nine rooms and two baths, lavatory; corner plot 75x125; oil burner, hot water, two car garage. Call Plaza 3-3158 (N. Y. C.).

FOR SALE—New York State beautiful valley, 200 acres with two completely modernized country homes, 500 feet apart; will sell separately; maple bush, trout stream, improved roads; pictures and information, Box 217, Newport News, Va.

HOUSES TO LET

BERMUDA—Beautiful home completely furnished, including silver, linen, 5 bedrooms, 4 baths, spacious reception rooms; convenient situation on water, fine views, own bathing, lovely gardens; $2000 for 4 months from March 17th; 2 servants if wanted. Write or telegraph Mrs. A. G. Grantham, Colonial Secretariat, Bermuda.

BERMUDA—To rent, well furnished five-room cottage; near sea, golf and station; for 3 months or longer; particulars on application. Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Wistonia Paget, Bermuda.

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LEARN chair caning, rushing and repairing, upholstering and cabinet making. STIRLING ANTIQUE SHOP, 243 Union St., Elizabeth, N. J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 371 Washington St. Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Auditorium, No. 250 Stuart Street, Boston, on April 5, 1937, at twelve o'clock noon. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Saturday, March 20, 1937, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 6, 1937.
CHARLES B. GLEASON,
Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary, Boston, March 12, 1937. Notice is hereby given, of the discontinuance of the license of KAKAS BROS., INC., of Boston, as a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; by reason of their resignation of said office.
Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

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CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
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USED Steinway grand piano, ebony case, good condition. MISS H. MARGARET NORCROSS, 370 Wolcott St., Auburndale, Mass. West Newton 1012-M.

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Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pitz Co. 13 E. 16 St. N.Y.C. Ale 4-6147

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1414 Girard St., N. W., Apartment 6—Room adjoining bath, southern exposure, spotlessly clean; best home cooking; quiet adult family; two ladies, $35 each; one, $42.50. Telephone Adams 9771.

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ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., So. Carolina and Pacific Avenue—Attractively furnished and newly renovated in refined quiet atmosphere; centrally located. MRS. M. E. BENTON, 305 Santa Rita Apartments.

ATTRACTIVE outside single room nicely furnished—near Fifth Avenue—pied-a-terre. Clark, 6 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10, near The Mother Church—Light, sunny rooms; elevator service; reasonable. Mrs. Parker. Tel. Com. 8567.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. CORMAN, 96 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave. — Large room with private bath, fireplace; also large room with kitchenette. Tel. Circle 8240.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 8323.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-8343. E. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Room in clean, attractive, refined home; Christian Scientist preferred; convenient subway, buses; $6.00. Born, 1276 Lexington Ave. Sacramento 2-8909.

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Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
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EAST ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Semi-bungalow mixed location 20 village, 6 rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, sun porch, modern plumbing, large double garage. For further particulars write CHARLES DARNETT, 37½ Capitol St., Auburn, N. Y.

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WANTED, refined, capable women who are interested in establishing a profitable business connection. Wu Bong Corset Shop, 728 Little Bldg. Tel. Han. 1613. Boston, Mass.

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SWISS—Well educated, speaking German, French, English; good organizer; seeks to better himself with reliable firm with a future; has broad experience in various fields—stores, hotels, offices, factories; wishes position where man with general knowledge is needed. Write Box N-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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COMPETENT Secretary, Bookkeeper—10 years experience; neat appearance. Call Dewey 9-0546, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPETENT mother's helper, generally useful in the home. Write Box P-7, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, reliable young woman, household assistant, in home needing nurse for children, or attendant, adult; references. 416 W. 118th St., Apt. 53. N. Y. C. UN 4-9698.

FRENCH governess, excellent French, traveling experience, children over five, wishes permanent position anywhere. Write Box M-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable all departments of home-making; prefer taking full charge one needing this service; please state religion. Morris, 14-11 152 Street, Whitestone, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, chaperone, good background, college education. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LADY, thoroughly experienced and qualified insurance agency executive, knowledge bookkeeping, handling credits and personnel; at present employed, desires change; best of references. Write Box X-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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TAILORED to fit; smart fabrics; fine upholstery; antiques repaired. HOWARD K. HEATH OL 5-4768 3467 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N.Y.C.

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FRENCH conversation classes, college tutoring, practical French for travelers. MLLE. GRENILLOT, Parisian (Sorbonne and B. U.) French Club for Americans. Fridays, 844 Beacon St., Boston, KENmore 5791.

INTERIOR DECORATION—Eleven lectures by Mrs. Roy Macintyre; first lecture free. March 18th, 8:00 p. m. Woodstock Tower, Tudor City, New York.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class ROBERT MALONE. 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800. 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C. Students broadcasting commercial programs.

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Small jar 23c — Large jar 33c
Knox gelatine, all flavors, 4 pkgs. 21c
Demonstration Fri. and Sat., Mar. 19-20
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

LOUIS CRACCO
Shoes of Character for Men, Women and Children
ALSO
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
85c and $1.00
178 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SHERELL
179 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
Dresses and Accessories
Moderately priced.

"Know Your Own Town"
Children's Wear
One Minute to 14 Years
Old Woman in the Shoe
157 Maplewood Avenue

SIRLYN'S
163 MAPLEWOOD AVE.
The exclusive Men's and Boys' Shop
Haberdashery, Hats and Sportswear.
Agents for Palm Beach Suits and Neckwear.

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in Fancy Molds for Your Easter Dinner
Homemade Candies, Fresh Daily
SO 2-3465 178 Maplewood Ave.
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

MAPLEWOOD DELICATESSEN
Easter Specialties
Good Home-Cooked Foods
3 Highland Place

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

for *Easter* —
Place the Accent on Accessories!

See our flattering group of neckwear—shading from white to softest ecru—in pique, Irish lace, organdy and net. The price is one dollar.

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Easter Flowers
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
616 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair N. J.

Table Linens, Damask Cloths and Napkins, Embroidered Dinner Sets
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP
618 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Freyling and Anderson *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

HANSEN SALES is featuring RADIOS

Come in and enjoy a thrilling demonstration of this new way to tune—no obligation.

We specialize in the service and repairs of all makes of radio. Please call Montclair 2-4048.

HANSEN SALES, INC.
4 S. Willow St., Montclair

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Grace M. Cunningham
THE BEST IN MILLINERY
New Parisian Imports from Leading Ateliers
Superlative Quality at Reasonable Prices.
497 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET
Manhattan Shirts Knox Hats
The right things for the gentlemen's EASTER wardrobe.
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
Interwoven Hose Manhattan Pajamas

Now is the time to trim and spray your shade and fruit trees.
Trimming and spraying elm trees helps to prevent Dutch elm blight.
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Terrace Orange, N. J.
Or. 3-2493

MORRISTOWN

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS
WITTE-RICHARDS COAL COMPANY
EVERGREEN AVE. AND GEORGE ST.
Phone 40131

NEWARK

Stickel Auto Sales Corp.
195 Lafayette Street
NEWARK Ford DEALER
SALES OVER 20 YEARS Market 3-3497 SERVICE

For the Quality Minded
PHONE MA. 2-3660
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● *Laundering*
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

Fleur Handbasser
Exclusive Cosmetics
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
TELEPHONES MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rented, 3 Months for $5.
ADDING MACHINES—CHECK WRITERS
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE Phone MArket 3-5766
Market 3-3845

Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes—Draped to the Head
28 New Street, Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

Phone Nut. 2-3886
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service, Marfak Lubrication
HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Ward Huntting, Mgr., 688 Franklin Ave. Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

NUTLEY (Continued)

THE LITTLE SHOP
Tweed and Sharkskin Suits for Easter Wear from $14.95
Dresses in Prints and Pastels
356 Passaic Ave. Nut. 2-0140

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

New Spring Dresses, Suits and Coats
Priced to Suit You at
DIAMOND'S
211 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

PHONE ORANGE 3-0700
Easter Plants and Flowers
Olsen's Hollywood Floral Shoppe
87-89 Main Street Orange, N. J.

Dress Up
FOR EASTER
Suits and Topcoats
Hats and Shoes
The MORRIS SHOP
CORNER MAIN AND DAY

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place So. 2-2260

BELLIN'S
A large assortment of desirable things for women and children.
61 SO. ORANGE AVENUE
SO. 2-3354

BECKER GIFT SHOP
Easter Cards and Gifts
Glassware
Picture Framing and Stationery
3 VOSE AVENUE

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
THE UNITED STATES SHOE RED CROSS SHOE CORPORATION
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

Island Park Florist
Middle B'way Bridge—West B'way
Full Line of
Potted Flowers and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
Free Delivery Phone Sher. 2-9206

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 805 East 6th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8569

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

50 Years of Quality Merchandising
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
DR. JOHN H. EATON
Optometrist
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
113 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. E. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
Picture Framing
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Biller's Service Station
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
Known for Service
WILLARD
Authorized Gulf Dealer

RIDGEWOOD

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. P. STRAKOSCH, Mgr.
Our Spring Collection of Frocks includes
Kay Dunhill, Nelly Don, Hubrite and Queen Make
This choice selection should appeal to every type of woman.
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

New Easter Models
for the Entire Family
We Specialize in
Sport Footwear
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Easter Novelties
Delicious Home-made Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N.J.

Beautiful Display of EASTER
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
Corsages of Your Selection.
Schweinfurth Florists
Place your order now for Easter morning delivery.
63 N. VAN DIEN AVENUE TEL. R. 6-4760

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
Easter Accessories
Kayser Gloves and Underwear
Gotham Silk Hose
Dresses—Blouses
BAGS AND JEWELRY

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
66 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT. 2-6600 RUT. 2-6601

Spring Begins With a Smart, New
Stetson
WERNER
Hatter and Furnisher
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

Flowers of Distinction
Lilies, Tulips, Sweet Peas and many others to bring the spirit of EASTER to Your Home.
"Say It With Flowers"
BORSCHNECK & NOTT, INC.
96 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-1552

See J. O. ANGEL for
Chevrolet
The Complete Car Completely New
LAIRD-JOHNSON, INC.
325 PARK AVE. RU. 2-2500

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
123 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411

MILK
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4771

TRENTON

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
Easter Flowers
Mrs. E. R. Blake, Mgr.
4 West End Ave. Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5857

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear—Millinery
6 East State Street
Ora M. Hammond, Mgr.
Trenton, N. J.

The Belmar Press
Better Printing
134 Factory St. Trenton, N. J. Tel. 8324

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON (Continued)

Esso
Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 W. Hanover Trenton
Tel. 6135

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 East Broad Street
Phone Westfield 2-3675

Liberty Food Store
522 Central Avenue
Dealer in Prime Meats Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Phone Westfield 2-1294-5

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE

Women's Spring Suits
—tailored, swagger and jigger styles, special value for $16.95.
Third Floor

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET

VANITY FAIR
UNDERGARMENTS
and HOSIERY
Complete Assortment

Baur Floral Co.
18 West Ninth St. Phone 26-707

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream

The Gorgas Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

Griswold-Wilson, Inc.
25 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Sales RADIO Service
Ard. 218 Records

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

CHOOSE WHAT YOU LIKE BEST

Our gay collection of new frocks and suits gives you every chance to exercise your own fashion whims, and be truly individual.

HOSIERY
YARNS

Knit and Purl Shop
8041 York Rd., Elkins Park, Pennsylvania

The Dorothy Beauty Shop
Melrose 4292
Opp. Elkins Park Station

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

MAX KARP
CLEANING—DYEING
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

WOMEN'S APPAREL

LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!
Glenside Ave. Telephone
Wyncote, Pa. Ogontz 3290

Certified Laundry
Ogontz Laundry

INSURANCE AUTO FIRE BURGLARY
A. W. CAMPBELL
PHONE OGONTZ 562-J
204 Hillside Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

Quality ● Lamb ● Beef ● Pork ● Veal
raiser's
Fresh Poultry a Specialty
GROCERIES—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156
daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PARTY SHOP
BAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS
Occasional Linens
Trays and Small Tables
Lampshades made to order
223 South 18th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tel.: Pennypacker 3985

The Ideal Pearl Restringing Co.
GRACE A CLYMER
PEARL NECKLACES RESTRUNG
Jewelry Repairing
Expert Oriental Knotting, 75c, $1.00
Pearl Restringing Plain Restringing, 50c
while you wait. Beaded Bags Repaired
115 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859
Philadelphia, Pa.

SPIRELLA CORSETIERE

For a complimentary figure study, including an individual demonstration and adjustment of SPIRELLA'S Patented Modeling Garments on your own figure, without obligation, call or write
MRS. GUDRUN HEEDE
4927 Knox St., Philadelphia, Pa.

D. FURMAN
Automobile Accessories
Firestone Tires
Atlantic Gas and Oil
Felton Sibley Paints
4164-66 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
VICTOR 2481

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

Easter Cards 1c to $1.00
Easter Gifts for All
Toys - Books - Bunnies
Have You Seen Our Newly Enlarged Shop?
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad St. 5603 N. Broad St.

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

CHAS. W. KAEPPLER
Registered
PLUMBING and HEATING
Waverly 1537
N. W. COR. 13TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

JACK H. RYAN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Specializing on repairs to delicate pieces. *Special Order Work*
Room 1111 Home Address
1201 Chestnut St. Audubon, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa. Phone 1174-R
Rittenhouse 2932

Old Glass and China Small Art Objects
Margaret E. Koller
ANTIQUES
Unique Easter Gifts
1221 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Haasis Retail Shop
EASTER GOODIES
Bunnies, Chicks, Chocolate Eggs and Other Novelties
Fruit-filled Hot Cross Buns

109 W. Queen Lane Ten. 1414
10th and Somerville Ave. Mic. 1900
Germantown Olney

Harper Method Beauty Salon
ISABEL E. ROSENFELDT
53 Maplewood Ave., (Street Floor)
Germantown
Germantown 9789
2 Hour Parking

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Spring Millinery

18 W. Chelten Avenue
12th Floor

READING

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

PRINTZESS COATS
for Women and Misses
Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
POMEROY'S

TO improve your Sunday dinner try Saylor's fresh meats. They're different in more ways than one.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

ST. LAWRENCE Electrovure **MILK**
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Manning-Armstrong
Foot-Craft Shoes
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

Come in soon. Do see yourself in the glorious new
Pastel Tweeds by Kenwood
Coats and Suits flawlessly tailored, delightfully simple in cut—Superb examples of good taste.
. . exclusively at Heinz in Scranton
The Heinz Store

Come to
Henrich's
for dinner next Sunday. We shall have "Frosted Strawberry" shortcake for dessert. Um, Um!
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Easter Clothes from Samters
Every apparel need of every man and woman, every boy and girl, can be best satisfied in our exclusive apparel store. Better values. Greater selections. "Take 90 days to pay."

SAMTERS

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
Top off your Easter costume with one of our jolly spring HATS
Handbags, gloves, and hose to match, or in contrasting colors.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

J. RONALD FULLER
531 Connell Bldg.
Representing
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
Life Assurance
TEL. 3-1286

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO.
TEL. SEWICKLEY 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
TEL. CORAOPOLIS 402
ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP
Roger & Gallet Toiletries

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Cocomalt

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTHORIZED HOME APPLIANCE DEALER
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58 and 59

Walnut Automobile Co.
CHEVROLET AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

CHAS. E. DUFF

Painting and Decorating
1322 Vance Avenue
Phone Coraopolis 736
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
GEORGE W. DeFOREST

For That Party
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Phone 857 We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
for
GOOD FOOD
Sundays: Every Day and Night
MARKET STREET
Opposite 69th Street Terminal

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Bleaching *Dyeing*
Expert Permanent Waving
By Efficient Hairdressers
203 McClatchy Bldg. 69th and Market Sts.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

WEIL'S
Men's Wear of Distinction
Stetson Hats, Smithson Clothes
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
6932 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.

LU-BEN'S 7042 Garrett Road
Enna Jetticks Shoes for Women
Freeman Shoes for Men
Walk-in-Ease Shoes for Children
Children's Corrective Shoes

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

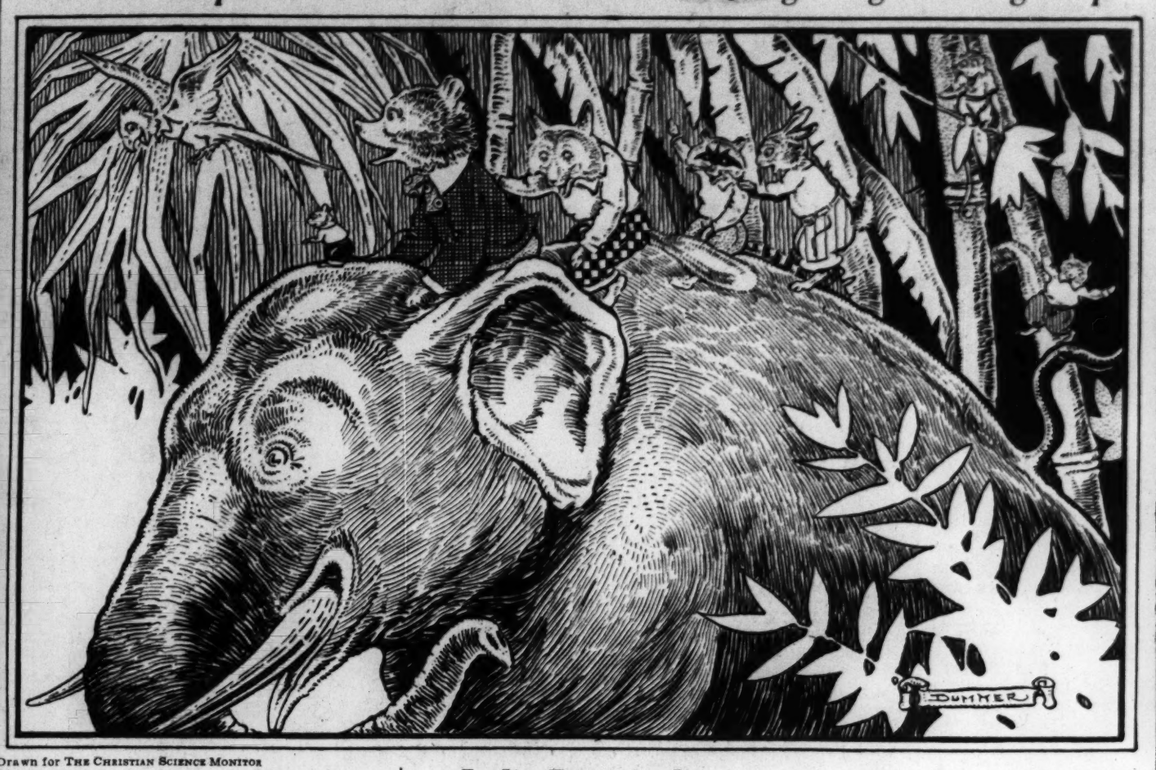
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

California's Rugged—

Monitor Camera Club from Florence Summerbell, Los Angeles

View From the Highway at Carmel

Indian Elephant Takes Animal Towners on Jungle Sight-Seeing Trip



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

—and Scenic Coastline

Monitor Camera Club from Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

High Tide as Seen From the Monterey Beach Road

Sunbonnet Sue

Listening for the voice of Spring
Arbutus buds are found,
With rosy ears pressed tightly
Against the snowy ground.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 101 (final article) in a series prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 119

Open Thou Mine Eyes

(Wisdom Literature)

From time immemorial the operation of law has been recognized. And underlying all so-called natural law is infinite Principle, too often but dimly seen and understood through the ages. However, in all ages and to all races, truth has been unfolded as fast as that age and race have been able to receive it.

Step by step the prophets of the "listening ear" and the "seeing eye" have caught glimpses of fundamental scientific law and with wise discernment have presented Truth to mankind.

In Exodus 20 is recorded the basis of the Israelite law and understanding of Deity, and all rightful human law has been influenced by this Decalogue. In an immortal passage of Psalm 19 (v. 7-14) the law is again extolled, and the interpretation of the prophet Micah on the subject of the law of God has become a classic (Micah 6:6-8).

In the original, Psalm 119 was an acrostic or alphabet psalm in which every line of a whole stanza began with the same letter of the alphabet. A careful study of the oft-repeated synonyms for the word "law" throws much light upon the complete meaning of divine law treated in this psalm.

The synonym "judgments," for instance, is derived from a Hebrew word meaning "a decision given in connection with a specific case." But it was soon used to designate the law which developed out of the original decision, and was associated with both the civil law (Ex. 21:1, Num. 27:11) and ceremonial law (Lev. 18:4, 5, 26).

"Statute," again, comes from a root meaning "to inscribe or engrave," and suggests a period when writing on stone was practiced. The custom of inscribing the more important laws on tablets was common in antiquity—as witness the code of Hammurabi, the laws of Crete, and the two tables of Moses. It always implies great importance and authority for the laws thus designated. In fact, justice, order, goodness, and wisdom are the attributes of law.

But any discussion of Psalm 119 must recognize that it is above everything else a mountain peak of spiritual guidance to those seeking the understanding of the law of the Lord. It echoes the thought of the other strictly wisdom psalms, such as Psalm 1, 8, and 139. It treats of the subject matter of the great wisdom sonnets which constitute the first nine chapters of the book of Proverbs.

The law of the Lord becomes the plumb line to which all the activities of life are raised. To obey God's law, it must be understood. Obedience to the highest understanding of divine law is stressed with the knowledge that God's law is already complete (v. 18), needing only to be opened up to spiritual discernment.

Again, the great uplifting blessing of spiritual song is recognized (v. 54), and the value of sincere meditation (v. 97). Since there is no progress without light, "thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path" (v. 105).

And the final recognition of the protection of the law of the Lord at all times is voiced in the faithful promise of verse 165:

Great peace have they which love thy law:
And nothing shall offend them.

Daily Anecdote

Franklin's Answer

At the table of Abbe Raynal, in Paris, where Benjamin Franklin was dining one day, the guests were solicited for their answers to the question, "What is your description of a man who most deserves pity?"

Many descriptions were given, each influenced to some degree by the character of the person answering. When Franklin's turn came, he said, "A lonesome man on a rainy afternoon who does not know how to read."

Brevities

Stewart-Warnerite: What a pleasant world this would be if those who have nothing to say would refrain from saying it!

Los Angeles Times: A mortgage is something a man may carry without being able to lift.

Whitsitt Impressions: Blessed is the man who can get money without letting money get him.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Co-operation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity.—Charles Steinmetz.

Factual Figuring: 25 plus 41, minus 10, times 3 (S. O. S.) divided by 4 (April) equals 42.

Letter Changing: Hill, hall, hale, vale.

Musical Terms: Allegretto—light, cheerful; A poco a poco—little by little; Bizzarro—oddly, whimsically; Fastoso—proud, pompous; Largo—slow, broad; Pianissimo—very soft; Maestoso—majestic, stately; Ponderoso—massive, heavy; Tenuto—held, sustained; Tranquillo—tranquil, calm.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blind Lancers

THIS lively game should be played in a room that has plenty of floor space.

Two men are chosen to be the Blind Knights, both of whom are armed with lances in the shape of newspapers tightly rolled up lengthwise. The knights are escorted to the center of the floor, where they are presented with brooms, for horses.

They bow, shake hands, and with their steeds and lances, retire to opposite sides of the room. They are then blindfolded and assisted to

mount their "horses." Both knights are then turned round three times, after which the two players, each astride his steed and holding his lance in his right hand, are told to advance and engage in chivalrous combat.

The players guide their horses with their left hands; and neither one can dismount unless the opposing knight touches him with his lance, an act which is considered tantamount to being unhorsed, the object of the game.

As the players usually have little sense of direction, their futile efforts to come together, and their wild lance thrusts, invariably provide a lot of laughable entertainment for the spectators.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Alertness

It is surprising to observe how much more alert anybody may become by simply being always in his place.—*Selina Watchman.*

India Revisited

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—37)

By H. Boylston Dummer

Leaving Australia behind them, our Animal Towners headed toward India. First, with throttle wide open, they went roaring over Java, then over the Island of Sumatra, and out over the Bay of Bengal, with the distant shores of India lying low on the horizon.

"Reddy Fox," said Racky Coon, "what's the big idea of stopping at India again? I, for one, don't care to meet Mr. Bengal Tiger again."

"Neither do I," replied Reddy. "But I think we should get acquainted with an Indian elephant. We are going from India to Africa, and I'd like to compare the Indian elephant with the African elephant. All I know now is that the Indian elephant has fairly small ears, and the African elephant has very large ones."

"Well," piped up Reddy Squirrel, "you will need a ladder to measure the two."

"No," said Reddy Fox, "if I can't see any difference with my eyes, we'll let it go at that."

They were now over India. At last the animals seemed to cry out all together, "There they are!" And sure enough, in an opening in the jungle was a great troop of elephants feeding.

Buster turned the good-will plane around as quickly as he could; but the elephants had dashed into the jungle—all but one, and he was swinging his trunk from side to side, but seemingly not disturbed in the least.

Buster shouted, "Hi, there, Mr. Elephant! We're friends, so don't go chasing away with those other elephants."

"Thanks," said the elephant, "I have no idea of chasing after those wild elephants. I'm a tame elephant, and I'm trained to go out into these wild elephant herds and lead them into enclosures of logs, with a great door or gate suspended in the air. When I get the herd in through this suspended trap gate, the natives pull a lever, down drops this great gate, and the whole herd is captured. Then the captured elephants are soon trained to do all kinds of work—and they like it. We think it great fun to lift great logs and place them where our masters say.

"The enclosure is just over there," he continued, "and I was leading this wild herd straight toward it when your what-you-may-call-it came roaring toward us."

The elephant was eager to hear all about the good-will trip, and answered all kinds of questions about India and the teeming wild life of the jungles.

Our animals were so small they could see very little of the jungle. Noticing this the elephant said, "You don't get much of a view of our beautiful jungle growth. I can't give you a ride in anything as fine as your machine, but I'll kneel down and all you animals can just hop up on my back, and I'll take you on a jungle sight-seeing tour."

Our good-willers enjoyed the jungle tour. They saw monkeys and all kinds of bright-colored birds; and they heard many crashes as some jungle dwellers dashed away. And the aviators voted it one of the best stops on their round-the-world trip.

Quotation for Today

WE all know people who are all their lives announcing that they are going to do a certain thing, but they never get at it. They are always waiting for the most favorable opportunity, for just the right tools.—ORISON SWEET MARDEN.

In Lighter Vein

Same Source

Two fishermen were talking:

"If you were out in deep water and a 60-mile wind arose, what would you do?"

"I'd drop an anchor."

"Suppose an 80-mile wind, what would you do?"

"I'd drop another anchor."

"Suppose a 100-mile wind arose?"

"I'd drop another anchor."

"Where do you get all these anchors?"

"Where do you get all these winds!"

—Lustige Blätter, Berlin

"She told me she was only three years old, but one look at her teeth—she's seven if she's a day!"

Aha!

Little Bobby was sitting with his mother in church during the wedding of her eldest daughter. Halfway through the service, he observed his mother crying.

"Why are you crying, mama?" he asked. "It's not your wedding."

Wrong Again

Doctor (to his daughter): "Did you tell the young man that I think he's no good?"

"Yes, but it didn't phase him. He said it wasn't the first wrong diagnosis you had made."

Talents

"When an heiress is mentioned as a 'talented' girl," says the office boy, "it's usually meant in the parable sense."

Only on the Floor

"Does your little son play on the piano?"

"No; he can't climb that high yet."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Woodstock, N. Y., reader submits the following quotation in cryptographic form, including also the name of the author:

XLLKNIZFSLM SH MLF Z HNHMFSQNMF — SF SH ZM NXLMLQSX MNXNHHSFB, — *XUZIONH *HFNSMQNFC.

Factual Figuring

To the number of the day in March on which Maundy Thursday occurs ——, add the number of persons who will receive new King George VI coins on that day ——; subtract the number of pins used in American indoor bowling ——; multiply by the number of letters in the maritime distress signal ——; and divide by the number of the month in which Patriots' Day is celebrated in Massachusetts ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

O'er HILL and VALE we go in our search for words. Try changing HILL to VALE in 3 moves.

Musical Terms

Here's an opportunity for musical puzzlers to score 100 per cent. Try identifying the musical terms given below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Allegretto	proud, pompous	
2	A poco a poco	majestic, stately	
3	Bizzarro	light, cheerful	✓
4	Fastoso	held, sustained	
5	Largo	tranquil, calm	
6	Pianissimo	little by little	
7	Maestoso	oddly, whimsically	
8	Ponderoso	slow, broad	
9	Tenuto	very soft	
10	Tranquillo	massive, heavy	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dora Finds a Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

On a recent morning the story of Dora appeared, with her portrait, in the Florentine daily paper, La Nazione.

A man walking along one of the outlying avenues of the city had, it was stated, been approached by a white dog of the setter type, evidently eager to ingratiate herself. Being a lover of dogs he stopped to caress her, and found, to his astonishment, that attached to a cord round her neck was a card on which it was written that her name was Dora, that she was of good character, and that the finder would do well to give her a good home.

Her new acquaintance, being a kindly man, but feeling unable to assume the responsibility of adoption, called a carriage, mounted into it with Dora, and drove with her to the refuge for unwanted dogs and cats maintained by the Society for the Protection of Animals.

Here Dora, her story having reached the newspaper offices, was visited by a reporter, who wrote up a touching account of this homeless dog in search of a master.

In Dora's case, the abundance, not the rarity, of charity was quickly demonstrated. By 7 o'clock the next morning the paper was in the hands of a workman setting off for his day's work. He read of Dora, and by 7:30, although the refuge is in an outlying suburb, he was already on the spot, his compassionate decision swiftly made.

Within a very short time he had caressed and made friends with Dora, who whined and leaped for joy on finding herself adopted and possessed of a protector, master and friend.

Nor was it this one heart only that was touched by Dora's story. Throughout the day other visitors continued to arrive, rich and poor, in automobiles and on foot, all eager to comfort Dora and to adopt her.

Finding her gone already, some decided to give their compassionate impulses practical expression by carrying home with them some other homeless dog; others, impressed by what was, perhaps, their first glimpse of the affectionate and provident work being carried on in behalf of friendless creatures, declared their intention of immediately joining and supporting the society for their protection.

And so Dora, in her own good fortune and in finding her own new home, has also brought about a widespread manifestation of good will, and afforded fresh proof of the truth that what can bless one can bless all.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

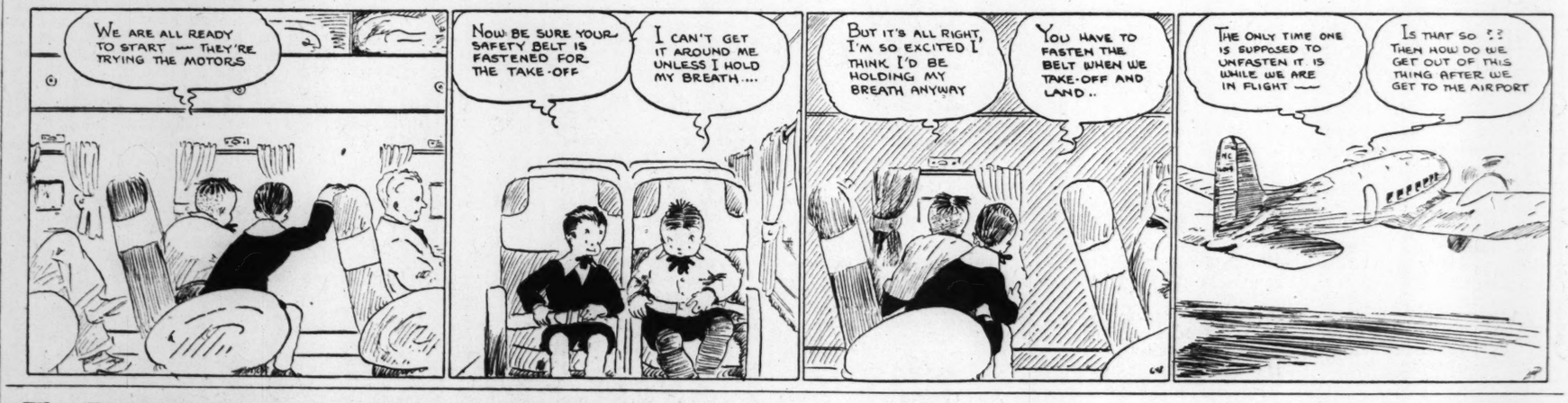
Filing Bylaw Changes

Question: Does an organization operating under a state charter have to file with a state court any changes in its bylaws?

Answer: So far as the writer is familiar with state laws, the answer is "no"; but there may be states which require a record of changes in bylaws. The exact requirements may be ascertained by application to the Secretary of State. Changes in the charter would, of course, have to be recorded or filed in the way provided by law.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*They're Off*

By LE PELLEY


WE ARE ALL READY TO START — THEY'RE TRYING THE MOTORS
NOW BE SURE YOUR SAFETY BELT IS FASTENED FOR THE TAKE-OFF
I CAN'T GET IT AROUND ME UNLESS I HOLD MY BREATH....
BUT IT'S ALL RIGHT, I'M SO EXCITED I THINK I'D BE HOLDING MY BREATH ANYWAY
YOU HAVE TO FASTEN THE BELT WHEN WE TAKE-OFF AND LAND..
THE ONLY TIME ONE IS SUPPOSED TO UNFASTEN IT IS WHILE WE ARE IN FLIGHT —
IS THAT SO ?? THEN HOW DO WE GET OUT OF THIS THING AFTER WE GET TO THE AIRPORT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Something to Chew On*

By CARMACK

Saw a man's hat blowing away today and I skedaddled after it —
And rescued it for him —
Well, sir — Would you believe it — It wasn't long before another hat came bouncing along —
Which I quickly caught — But strange to say — nobody came along to claim it —
But no wonder — It was an old battered hat with a couple of holes in it —
GR-R
GR-R
Which is just the kind of hat I like!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Production to the Fore

MR. ECCLES has started something. The statement of the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board contains controversial material enough to precipitate an economic debate almost as lively and hardly less important than that over the Supreme Court. His declaration that the United States is threatened chiefly by an inflation whose causes are non-monetary will be sharply challenged by economists who blame devaluation and budgetary deficits for the upward trend of prices. Equally debated will be Mr. Eccles' recipe for checking inflation by non-monetary controls.

Already there is a gnashing of teeth among those who think that this principal planner of central bank policy is refusing to concede a natural rise in interest rates as a brake on inflation. They see in Mr. Eccles' clear emphasis on "non-monetary controls" a turning rather to detailed governmental interference and an increase of regulatory powers such as only a remodeled Supreme Court would sanction. We believe the Federal Reserve Board chairman is more interested in a relaxing of artificial restrictions such as monopolies and tariffs.

Sooner or later the Roosevelt Administration must determine which method will be its principal reliance. In the past it has often been like the fabulous general who mounted his horse and rode away in all directions. Two contrary policies have been plainly evident. The Hull trade policy, the effort to encourage recovery by monetary measures, mild support of consumer co-operatives, the SEC and TVA and some other efforts to check monopoly have tended toward a freer economy. But NRA, AAA, the Guffey Act and many other measures have fostered restriction and monopolistic practices by industry, agriculture and labor.

Mr. Eccles very properly emphasizes the need at this stage particularly to unleash production. He says increased production would check inflation. He means, of course, that price rises based on scarcity cannot go far if plentiful production combats scarcity. One of the features of inflation is an increase of expenditure—cash, installment buying, or other expanding uses of credit—faster than real wealth in goods is increased.

Distribution has been the key word of economists for some time. And it is true that distribution must be improved if production is to go on. But it is necessary, too, to see that wealth cannot be distributed until it is produced. Mr. Eccles is thoroughly sound on this point and he performs a public service in emphasizing the fact. The turning of production into the waste of armaments or the holding down of production by industry or labor by either monopolistic price controls or monopolistic working-hour controls cuts down the amount of wealth to be distributed.

Particularly valuable is his simple gauge of justified and unjustified price and wage increases:

> Wage increases and shorter hours are justified and wholly desirable when they result from increasing production per capita and represent a better distribution of the profits of industry. When they retard and restrict production and cause price inflation, they result in throwing the buying power of the various groups in the entire economy out of balance, working a particular hardship upon agriculture, the unorganized workers, the recipients of fixed incomes and all consumers.

We believe more can be done by education than by detailed governmental control to encourage industry and labor to look to the general welfare and their own continued prosperity. But it is necessary that there be wide understanding of sound policy—and a determined effort to follow it.

Penny-Wise Business

ONE significant aspect of the recent maritime strike is the extent to which ships' officers have been drawn into labor's ranks. Two principal reasons for the growth of officers' unions are set forth by Felix Riesenberg in the current issue of the Nautical Gazette. The causes, he contends, are the long hours of overtime which deck and engineer officers are compelled to work, and the extent to which they have to participate in jobs ordinarily assigned to the crew, in addition to regular responsibilities.

It is safe to say that the majority of officers do not relish risking their self-respect, or even their jobs, through subservience to such questionable labor leadership as that uncovered in eastern ports during the recent water-front strife. When it is realized that officers have more at stake in the way of a career by virtue of their ability and authority than the seamen, it is easier to see that seagoing executives for the most part have followed seagoing labor into unions only because conditions imposed upon them by shipowners have forced them in that direction.

Unfair treatment of officers and men engenders an "every-man-for-himself" attitude that undermines the individual sense of responsibility so essential to safety at sea. A high morale among the officers is the first line of defense. To undermine it in the name of economy and efficiency will do much more than defeat those two ends. Safety is the primary responsibility of shipowners. They cannot achieve this without first achieving the good will of an efficient and well-disciplined crew.

An Earful on Eiffel

IT IS easier—since one can enjoy an eighty-five-mile view from its top—to forgive the visitor who thought it was called the Eyeful Tower than to forgive those who now want to pull it down.

To think this proposal should come now, with spring at the gates of the Luxembourg Gardens, and with the winter of economic discontent lifting from tourists' budgets, and all good Americans therefore encouraged to think they might get to Paris even sooner than the saying promises! To think it should come now—a slinking suggestion to demolish this land-and-sky-mark.

For the suggestion does slink, in the best semi-official manner. "Official decision has not yet been made" it parries, as if guessing what a to-do would arise if such a decision had been made without preparing public opinion for the shock, "but it is anticipated that the Eiffel Tower will be demolished within the next two years." Worse: "Probably by this time next year a beginning will be made on removing the iron latticework of which it is built."

Perhaps the announcement is only symbolic of the age. The tower seems out of place to modern aesthetes, even though the commercial ugliness of restaurants has been removed from its lower platforms. Perhaps it is too aspiring—it rises 984 feet—for disillusioned times. Perhaps one can see too far from its top in this day when men are trying to refuse to see or think beyond the narrowing boundaries of extreme nationalism.

Or perhaps the decline of favor for the Eiffel Tower is symptomatic only of a French inclination to follow Britain in matters of foreign policy. For the Eiffel Tower, as you may surmise by hearing any American talking about it pro or con, is a matter of foreign concern perhaps even more than of French domestic concern, and the French emulation of British policy becomes clear when one recalls how long London Bridge has been coming down.

Americans combine two characteristics, however, that enable them to hope the Eiffel Tower will outstand the assault upon it. First, they are optimistic; second, they are skeptical. Some of them noting that Paris is to have another fair similar to that at which in 1889 the Eiffel Tower made its debut, can't help thinking of those all-too-regular farewell tours upon which concert artists and actors count for a better box-office. Thus Americans suspect—although a wish is no doubt father to the suspicion—that the press agents for Paris' next fair are not overlooking the drawing power of a farewell stay-at-home for the tower.

Parisians may resent the suggestion, but they should try to understand that such a hope must spring naturally to lips whose first manageable "foreign" word was "Eiffel."

Wealth vs. Strife

SIR JOSIAH STAMP has had no difficulty in showing that the average standard of living in Great Britain has risen very rapidly since prewar years, and is still rising. The measure he has used recently is that of gross production, which is perhaps the fairest measure of all, since in the last resort goods are produced for consumption.

Not only has the standard, thus measured, grown enormously since the World War; but even since the previous peak year of 1929—in spite of the prolonged slump—the total British domestic production of 1936 is up quantitatively by 6 per cent. It is increasing and is likely to increase, and the more rapidly in view of the probable improvement in international exchange due to devaluation by the gold-bloc countries and the new outlook for stability of exchange.

It goes without saying that this improvement might be greatly accelerated throughout the world if the application of natural science to industry were allowed to produce its full effects. A prodigious material enrichment of the human race is possible, such that poverty would become a thing of the past, and, indeed, as Sir Josiah Stamp remarked some days ago, such that all the efforts spent in disputes about the present distribution of the product of industry would seem trivial and unimportant.

But it is worth observing that even in this period of international muddle and self-defeating restrictions, production is increasing and there is a wider distribution of the world's wealth. Revolution is nearly always the consequence of a low standard of living. The disputes between communism and fascism, and this and that brand of economic allegiance, are fundamentally due to the prevalence of poverty.

Some alleviation of the present political irritations of the world may be expected even from economic improvement on its present scale; but if the economic improvement became much greater, as it could by sensible co-operation, then the cure of political disruption might be expected to follow.

The natural scientific potentiality of the industrial world is such that—with increasing understanding of the interests of all classes in wider distribution of potential benefits—not only disputes about wages should cease to be worth while, but also disputes between nations most of which are economic in origin.

Men of Mathematics

Book News of the Day

MATHEMATICS has long been hailed as "queen of the sciences" by those who find her court to their liking. Dr. E. T. Bell's MEN OF MATHEMATICS (New York: Simon & Schuster. $5) might well be considered a historical record of the world's famous thinkers who sought to become her prince consort.

From among 8000 more or less prominent suitors, the names of thirty-four were chosen to serve as chapter heads. Archimedes and Zeno play introductory roles, and after 579 long pages of ten-point Roman, fortunately with broad margins, Poincaré and Cantor write QED. But the 8000 are by no means lost, for sandwiched between scientific treatises on the mathematics of Newton and Leibniz, Lagrange and Jacobi, are the report cards of such mathematical nonentities as Florence Nightingale and William Shakespeare.

Unlike Dodgson, whose mock Turtle defines the branches of arithmetic as "ambition, distraction, uglification and derision," Dr. Bell makes no divisions in mathematics into which his subjects may be fitted. Instead, he follows the routine of first treating each important mathematician in turn, with his contemporaries and then with their ideas. In this way he writes for both the specialist who wants to know how Gauss disposed of quadratic reciprocity, and the more gentle reader desiring historical facts for a mental file on Euclid, Descartes, Pascal, Newton and Galois.

Fortunately the introduction grants unusual privileges in the manner of reading. "Skipping is not a vice, as some were told by our Puritan teachers," writes the author, "but a virtue of common sense." Thus after the first few chapters, half the remaining pages may be considered "skippable."

"Numerous excellent accounts of current advances in science, written in as untechnical language as possible, have served to lessen the gap between the professional scientist and those who must make their livings at something other than science," says Dr. Bell; and no doubt he had an early desire, later forgotten, to produce a work requiring little more than the equivalent of an elementary high school training in mathematics.

The fact remains, however, that it would be easier for a goldfish to swim in a jug of cold molasses than for a high school student to wade through even "simplified" algebraic invariants, calculus, compound partitions, or the theory of numbers. Perhaps it is too much, after all, to expect a professional scientist to fill the gap between modern exponents of relativity, quantum theory, quadratics or celestial mechanics and such practical persons as bankers, stenographers and farmers.

But along with algebraic symbols and probability equations, Dr. Bell includes much wit and good-natured humor directed at times against mathematicians and at times against "this modern age." He is very much a realist despite an imposing catalogue of honors paid to him for flights in higher mathematics. In fact his slanguage improves on that of Eddie Cantor and Jack Benny when it is most needed to drive home the personal observation that our world is inclined to "reward mediocrity and bludgeon genius."

H. B. N.

Getting Warmer and Warmer

Opera-Minded

"WELL, really, I just do not see what I can do except write a nice letter to that girl in Brockton and tell her that there is nothing left. Nothing at all for *Tristan* on the opening night. Less than nothing for *Rheingold*. Nothing at all, whether she has $3 to spend on her seat or $7. I hate to do it. But there it is. No escape." And the young woman behind the ticket-seller's window groaned sympathetically as one of her associates dashed to answer the clanging telephone. It had scarcely let up all day.

"Sorry, madam, but there isn't a pair anywhere except in the twenty-first row. Yes, I know it is disappointing; but hundreds of people are in the same boat. You could have sent in a mail order, of course, in which case you *might* have been more successful. Yes, it's perfectly true that the guarantors had first choice. You see, that is their privilege. For they had to underwrite the twelve performances a year in advance. Yes, that is precisely how it works. There's little enough justice in this world, anyhow. No, I'm still sorry," with a touch of impatience now. "It is positively as I said. Only one pair in the twenty-first row."

* * *

If you have imagined that Boston is not opera-minded, you would have been momentarily disillusioned had you walked in at the door of the office where the public sale of tickets was in progress. On the first day the queue extended across the room, out into the hall, along the corridor, around a corner, and even down the stairs into the street. Why, you would have found yourself asking, has Boston an opera house which is used for opera only twelve nights in the year? Cannot Boston support an opera season like other metropolitan cities? The inescapable answer is: No. And yet all the present indications are to the contrary.

* * *

Over against the wall, just where one could not avoid seeing it when he entered the room, was an admirable chart listing all the operas. Opposite each, in the plainest and boldest of neat letters, was inscribed the up-to-the-minute legend; as, for instance:

Das Rheingold	Sold Out
La Traviata	Seats at $3, $4 and $5
Goetterdaemmerung	Sold Out

and so on. But did anyone read this notice? Hardly! A handful may have glanced at it disdainfully, discredited it and moved on to await their turn at the window, primed to ask all the questions which might so easily have answered themselves. The majority marched a trifle apprehensively past the two officers on guard and wedged into places in the queue. It might be an unconscionably long wait, but they were stalwart. Who would believe the sign even if it had been read? And, quite possibly, some of the applicants would not have been in possession of enough of the English language to read at all.

For the Italian population of Boston was there in impressive numbers. Naturally, they wished to hear the Italian operas; and they were totally unprepared for the developments which barred their way. Sharp Italian tongues clacked, black eyes snapped in annoyance; sometimes even the quick tears came mounting. So much does music—especially the music of the Italian composers—matter in the lives of these people.

* * *

And on one of the telephones was an important woman who was so taken up with her favorite charities as to have neglected to send in her order and her generous check. She fared no better than the Lynn shopkeeper. "Yes, Mrs. M. I know. I quite understand. Certainly, I presume that everybody will be there. I know you will be chagrined. But what can I do? Simply and definitely, I have no tickets left for that performance. Yes, of course you can try elsewhere. You can even try at the box office in the Opera House just beforehand; because seats are frequently returned at the last moment. It would be impossible for me to promise you."

The room was almost empty now, for the winter afternoon was ended. A timid little figure in gray suddenly stole in past the officers, never once glancing at the imposing notice board. The girl knew her way to that window, for she had been there several times already. The attendant was helpless to know how best to deal with her.

"You have been here so many times before, and there is nothing for you. Only $7 seats left now and not many of them. No, I haven't. I've told you over and over; and you have seen the notice board, haven't you? There is just nothing more that I can do for you. What? You will take the $7 one? Two of them? You are fortunate, then, for they are the last ones I have for that performance."

Presently a shabby little black purse was literally turned upside down on the ticket shelf, and a coin dropped to the floor. Stooping to pick it up, the Italian girl in gray was heard to say quietly to herself: "That's the very last penny I have, I guess." But in her frightened small voice there was detected a faint note of triumph.

M. W.

The Court, the Constitution, and the People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Court Headed Toward Futility?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is absolutely fundamental, it seems to me, to decide whether it is the court or the Constitution that is at fault in the present deadlock. If the Constitution is inadequate to provide the basis for desired social and economic reforms, it is the Constitution that should be changed. The judges should be left alone. On the other hand, if the judges have consistently failed to interpret the Constitution so as to implement its social and human powers, it seems that it is the court that should be remedied.

Much of the fault, I believe, does lie with the court, and it is the court, therefore, which should be changed. First of all, some of the justices themselves have specifically charged that the conservative majority has failed to harvest from the Constitution all its potentialities for social and economic reforms. Justice Stone in one New Deal case even charged that his colleagues were prone to decide cases on the basis of their own economic predilections.

Secondly, historians and students of the courts have accused the court of narrowing the Constitution to conform to its own concepts, which have been biased through environment and training, toward property. Charles A. Beard stated that after one case about 1887 the United States Supreme Court placed itself squarely in line with big industrial interests, where it has remained.

Even more important, possibly, was the decision outlawing the New York minimum wage law. Whereas, other cases had denied the Federal Government the power to pass social and economic measures, this New York decision denied the states this right. Thus the court completed the swallowing up of both federal and state jurisdictions, creating an area of social impotence as large as the United States itself. It seems incredible that the Constitution was ever meant to preside over quite so much futility. It seems that in this New York case the court confessed for all to see that it had been abusing its power and creating such a travesty of the Constitution that the founding fathers could never have meant to pen such a document.

Thus the assertions of the liberal justices themselves, the analyses of historians and finally the New York minimum wage decision seems to accumulate reasonable proof that the trouble lies largely with the court—too largely to leave the court alone. The President's plan sets up a non-discriminatory formula for infusing new blood into the court. It would seem reasonable to assume that by such an inlet of contemporary legal talent, the Constitution may be reflated to a point where it possesses some protection for social and human values as well as for the business contract. It seems to me that both the Constitution and the court will be stronger as a consequence.

P. R.

Boston.

By Amendment, Not Usurpation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe that I may be classed with those innumerable individuals who voted for President Roosevelt believing that, with the passing of the emergency, a more conservative program would follow. The unparalleled progress made and world comparison of the prosperity of our people has demonstrated the soundness of our form of government. I believe that we should not be hasty in changing or jeopardizing the protection or check provided by our Constitution in the Supreme Court and to which Washington so definitely referred when he said:

> If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution . . . of constitutional power be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment. . . . But let there be no change by usurpation.

I have had occasion within the past weeks to visit different parts of south Texas. I have made it a point to talk with farmers, business and cattlemen. I was interested in knowing their views. I can say to you in all sincerity and truth that I have not discussed this most important matter with a single individual who has not unhesitatingly opposed this radical change.

However, the country is coming out of the depression, people generally are greatly encouraged, have renewed their hopes and, at this particular period, to have a "monkey-wrench thrown into the machinery" and frighten business, appears most untimely and unfortunate.

With the tendency toward dictatorship throughout the world, it seems wise that Congress should hesitate to establish a precedent and violate the spirit of the Constitution by virtual usurpation. I have just reread Washington's farewell address. He warned against this very situation. He was a God-inspired man who started our country aright. The situation calls for haste made slowly. I agree with Mr. Ford absolutely that the balance wheel of public sentiment will adjust these conditions satisfactorily—if given an opportunity. Organized capital is just as essential for our progress as labor. Should the incentive that has been the basis for the progress and development of these United States—initiativeness—be destroyed, stagnation and degeneration will result.

San Antonio, Texas. J. H. COMPTON

The Wide Horizon

Peace and Permanent Recovery

By Sir George Paish

Governor, London School of Economics

(Reportorial Summary of Address Before Carnegie Institution, Washington)

NEVER was the world as a whole in so grave a position as it finds itself today, no, not even during the World War. For today the entire world is involved in policies which if continued mean disaster.

First is the general rearmament now taking place. That is most disturbing, for it points us definitely on the road to a new war unless there is some change.

Then there is the danger that internal distress, now acute in so many countries, will lead to revolution.

You can feel the distress rising in various countries. In Germany, for instance, the internal position is very serious. There is a shortage of fats, a general shortage of raw materials, and with the recent bad harvest there is a shortage of foodstuffs.

In Italy, too, you see the same trends: an income decline, with exports, tourist expenditures, and immigrant remittances all falling off. Signor Mussolini therefore ordered the attack on Abyssinia to keep up the spirits of the Italian people.

* * *

Today, it is true, the world economic situation is somewhat better. But are the causes of improvement permanent? Is it not the case that the world is using up its final reserves? The gold reserves of most countries are nearly exhausted, while two or three countries have drained away all the gold.

The world's recovery has therefore come because the world has been using up its ultimate reserves. What will happen when they reach the end? Fear, which is the basis of the movement toward self-sufficiency, is accentuated as distress becomes greater.

Prosperity, on the other hand, was created through the interdependence of the modern world, and populations are far in excess of their own producing power. Two-thirds of the British people are maintained, directly or indirectly, by foreign trade. If world trade breaks down, what is to happen to *us*? The present British situation, relatively satisfactory since 1931, is based on the following factors: (1) An immense building boom, of some 300,000 houses; (2) a big slum clearance program; (3) rearmament. The first factor is already shrinking, and the others cannot continue permanently. In short, Great Britain cannot be prosperous without a prosperous world.

The world today is engaged in economic war, leading to military and naval war, which in turn leads to chaos. This suffering is quite preventable.

* * *

No less than 2,000,000,000 people are crying out for better standards. Here in the United States, I think that President Roosevelt expresses their determination for better things. There is much in the world to do. Though your industrial machine is built in this country, you can do many things. You can, for example, rebuild your small houses.

And in the world outside there are countless wants to meet. We could, for example, build the Chinese railways—that overdue task which would open up new markets for us all.

Let us do those things that will contribute to the welfare of mankind, and we will contribute to our own welfare. Let us regard all nations as friends. Let us be as generous as possible in our financial dealings, for that will be good business in the end. And by these policies, we can bring peace and permanent recovery.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mercy Killings

LAST year, a long-standing debate on euthanasia—the so-called mercy killing of incurables at their own request—broke its academic bounds and became the subject of a legislative proposal in Great Britain. After a controversy which raged through the press, in the pulpit and on the air, Parliament put its emphatic stamp of disapproval on a measure to make the practice legal. Perhaps it is a backwash of this debate which brings the subject into the present consideration of our state legislatures. . . .

The question is one which reaches so deeply into a variety of feelings not ordinarily touched in formulating new laws that few of the usual considerations apply. The more practical objections seem to be two. One is the seriousness of vesting any authority with so solemn a responsibility. Public officials and medical men, however high-minded, make mistakes continually in issues less momentous. Secondly, there is the hope, if not the immediate expectations, that some of the human afflictions we call incurable will overnight be found susceptible to treatment or cure by methods now unknown.—*Montana Record-Herald* (Helena).

The Matter With Congress?

BACK when we were boys writing wise maxims from the copybooks to improve our script, we got the idea that a good congressman was a man of superior wisdom who always voted according to his best judgment and in defiance of evil, and that as a reward for good service he was always re-elected.

Of course, we learned better. Our early mistake was emphasized the other day by the advice of the veteran William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House, in greeting new members. He gave them the lowdown on how to be re-elected, as follows:

"Answer those letters from constituents the day you get them. Reply first to those written in pencil on tablet paper. They come from somebody at the head of the creek who'll be your friend for life."

Yes, we suppose so. But could that be what's the matter with Congress?—*New York World-Telegram.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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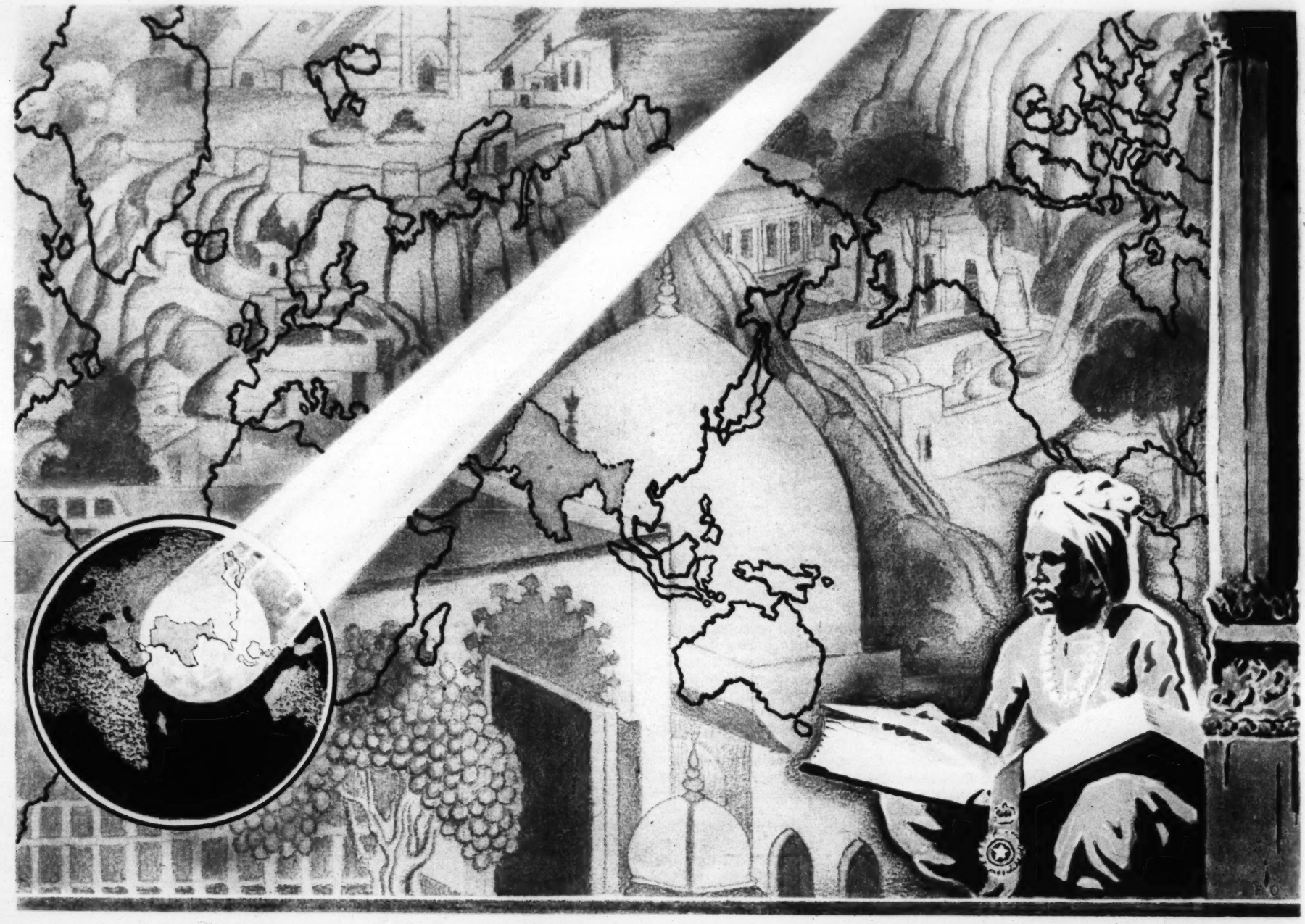

India's New Constitution

By The Marquis of Zetland

Secretary of State for India

THE FIRST OF APRIL is the date fixed for the coming into force of the first installment of the new Indian constitution set up by the Act of the British Parliament passed in the summer of 1935. That piece of legislation was the result of an immense amount of work and discussion spread over some eight years: and the debates upon it were the main preoccupation of Parliament for six successive months. Nor did those six months see the end of the legislative process, since the Act left many details of secondary importance to be filled in by Orders of the King in Council, the drafts of which require Parliament's approval.

The United States of America have a Constitution which can be reproduced in some 20 printed pages. The new Government of India Act has over 200 pages, with more than another hundred pages of Schedules; and the subsidiary Orders in Council to be made under the Act are likely when complete considerably to exceed in volume the Act itself. Whether or not India is to be regarded as fortunate in having her constitution laid down with so much detail and elaboration, there was no shorter or simpler way of doing it.

Chief among the causes of this complexity are the diverse conditions of India herself; her numerous races, religions and communities; a range of culture which extends from the lowest level of primitive life up to the highest point of learning and enlightenment; and an economic system which varies from the simple village community to the delicate mechanism of the modern business world. Added to the diversity of the country itself are the conditions which arise from the unique position occupied by Great Britain in India.

But perhaps the main element of complexity was the necessity of finding means whereby the Indian Princes, to whom one fourth of the population of India owes allegiance, might be enabled for the first time, while preserving for the domestic affairs of their States their own existing forms of personal government, to unite their territories with British India in a single Federation capable of administering the common concerns alike of Indian States and British Indian Provinces.

It is the 11 Provinces of British India that are affected by that part of the new constitution which comes into operation on the first of April. The Central Government is at present affected only so far as is necessary to enable it to function successfully in conjunction with the autonomous system which is being introduced in the Provinces. Provincial autonomy has in effect a double meaning. It means in the first place that Indians will have it in their power to govern themselves in the Provinces; I say that they will have it in their power, because, although there are provisions in the Act, which loom somewhat large in the aggregate, giving the Provincial Governors powers of control, these provisions will only take effect if the Indian Ministers use the authority entrusted to them in a manner inconsistent with the responsibilities of the Governors to the Crown. And it also means that the Provinces will, within their own field, be self-governing in the sense of independence of control by the Central Executive and Legislature. This is, of course, a necessary condition of the federal system which is in process of being introduced at the Center.

In framing the constitution of India on a federal

TRIBESMAN FROM THE NORTHWEST

A SAGE OF RAJPUTANA

INDIAN PRIEST OF ANTARASANTE

AFGHAN BOY OF BALUCHISTAN

Authenticated News Photos

NATIVES OF ALFRIDI

A MUHAMMADAN BEGGAR

basis we have naturally been faced with the problem of dividing the functions of government between the federal Center and the units of the Federation. It is a problem which has agitated and is agitating other federal countries, not least perhaps the United States of America. In India the usual conflict of view on this subject has been accentuated by the fact that the possession of "residual powers" was regarded as involving political predominance; the Hindus, as the majority community, would have welcomed predominance by the Central Government; but the Muslims, who, though a minority in the country as a whole, hope to enjoy power in the three Provinces where they form the majority of the population, were insistent that "residual powers" should remain with the units. We have neither defined the powers of the Center and left the residuum to the units, nor have we defined the powers of the units and left the residuum to the Center.

* * *

We have exhaustively analyzed the whole legislative field and we have drawn up three lists: (1) a list of Federal or Central subjects; (2) a list of State or Provincial subjects; and (3) a list, known as the concurrent list, of subjects upon which either the Center or the units are free to legislate subject to the provision that Central legislation will prevail in the case of conflict. The third list is of considerably smaller extent than the other two and it is intended to provide mainly for matters in which a certain degree of uniformity throughout the Federation is or may be desirable, but in which the possibility of local variation should not or need not be excluded.

These lists are designed as far as is humanly possible to be exhaustive of all the activities of government. But in the event of something having been overlooked or of some new activity arising, the Governor-General of India is to decide into which list it should fall. He would be a bold man who, in the face of modern experience in other federal systems, would predict perfection for the latest model: and nowhere will it be more readily appreciated than in the United States of America how much the success of India's future as a Federation will depend upon the wisdom of the Judges of the Federal Court.

The system of representative government which we are setting up in India is, of course, the English or Parliamentary system. All executive authority in the United Kingdom is vested in the Crown, but the Crown acts on the advice of its Ministers and the Ministry is responsible to Parliament. That is to say, the continuance of the Ministry in office depends upon its ability to secure the support of Parliament for its policy.

The present relationship between the Crown, the Ministry and the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain is the result of centuries of experience and evolution, and assumed its present form in comparatively recent times. It is natural that the Governor-General and the Governors, who represent the Crown in India, should for the present be in a position approximating to that of the Crown in Great Britain at an earlier stage of constitutional development. The representatives of the Crown in India will therefore play a more active and it may be a more decisive role in the conduct of the administration in India than does the Crown at the present day in Great Britain.

That does not alter the fact that the principles of British constitutional practice are being applied in India. The Crown's Representatives will have instructions to act upon the advice of their Ministers unless to do so would be inconsistent with certain special responsibilities which are laid upon them by law; and effect will be given to the other principle of British constitutional theory by an instruction to the Crown's Representatives to select as Ministers those who are best in a position to command the confidence of the Legislatures.

* * *

In constructing this new constitution we have been under fire from both flanks. A large body of British opinion thought that we were going too far and too fast. Indian opinion, in greater or less degree, held that too little was being conceded. We are, in fact, following a middle course. In my view our policy is none the worse on that account. Even so it is a big step forward that we are taking. There are over 30,000,000 voters in India this year. Twenty-five years ago there were less than 50,000. Twenty-five years ago Indians were only beginning to occupy the highest executive posts and their authority was not based upon popular election or public opinion. This year, all the members of all the provincial ministries are being drawn from legislatures elected by the people. And let it be realized that several of these provinces are comparable in size and population to the countries of Europe.

So far as the British Empire is concerned there has been no example of more rapid political progress and I doubt whether any country can show a record of vaster changes except by the way of revolution. It is a greater advance than the most ardent Indian reformer of the last generation would have looked upon as a practical possibility. History will, I believe, show that the present Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, was justified in saying last year that these constitutional reforms "involve nothing less than the discarding of the old ideas of imperialism for the new ideals of partnership and co-operation."

The great extension of self-government on democratic lines in British India is a fact, I venture to think, of first-rate importance and interest to the world at large. Admittedly it is an experiment; but it is an experiment which has been prepared with the utmost care and in a spirit of the most sober realism. Its success, for which there is every reason to be hopeful, will come at a time when the cause of democracy is in sore need of encouragement and it will mark a notable breach in the barrier which has hitherto been supposed to exist between the ways and the ideas of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

* * *

It is also, I suggest, a fact of no little importance that the country which, with the single exception of China, contains the largest aggregation of human beings in the world, is now in process of attaining a unity such as she has never yet possessed in the whole course of her history. Indeed, the history of India has been a history of empires which have risen, fluctuated and collapsed without ever attaining real stability or establishing themselves over the whole sub-continent. It may, in fact, be said that India never possessed any real unity before the time when the British Crown asserted its supremacy in 1858. That was a unity of which the British Crown was the sole guarantee. It will be a new and more solid unity—a unity which may be described as organic or structural—when the democratically governed Provinces of British India and the Indian States, which will remain subject to the personal rule of their Princes, are welded together in a federal system.

A Prime Minister of France has used these words: "Is it not thanks to democracy that Great Britain was enabled, combining progress and tradition, to achieve that continuous adaptation which has permitted her to transform all her institutions while still remaining herself?" That sentence would be generally accepted, I believe, as an admirable description of the evolutionary process which has happily saved Great Britain from many troubles that might otherwise have befallen her and without which she would perhaps have remained a small island of no great importance in the affairs of the world. There is an analogy in the case of India, which is one of those ancient countries whose innate conservativeness has tended to resist the process of adaptation to changing conditions. New ideas are now spreading rapidly in India and no one should regret that fact. But they have only begun to permeate the mass consciousness of the people. The process is bound to be a long one and its results are unpredictable. It would be just as unfortunate if reform went far ahead of the growth of opinion as if it lagged behind. Have we not had in recent times enough warning of what happens when new wine is poured into old bottles?

It may well prove to be one of the services which Great Britain still has it in her power to render to India if the great developments which are bound to come are, without being unduly restricted, guided and controlled so that they may take place without catastrophic upheavals in the social and economic fabric of the country. Those who are concerned with human progress will join us in the hope that India, while retaining all that is of permanent value of her ancient and distinctive culture, will be enabled to take up her due position among the great nations of the world.

THE MARQUIS OF ZETLAND Topical Press Agency

Streamlining American Democracy

Proposals for Simplifying Overlapping Executive Agencies, Obscured by Constitutional Questions Incident to the Supreme Court Issue, Can Be Made to Serve Democracy, Not Dictatorship

By Roland Hall Sharp

WITHOUT BENEFIT of Constitutional convention or Constitutional amendment, the American people are being called upon by the White House to make changes in their government comparable only to those of 1787.

Among the three governmental branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—Congress alone remains outside the direct sweep of proposed reorganization.

The two proposals: first, to reorganize the executive agencies and, second, to reorganize the federal judiciary right up through the Supreme Court, were launched within 24 days. Yet each project, in its field, embraces 150 years of Constitutional development. Each project also holds vast promise or portent for the future.

Unfortunately for executive reorganization, sought by a long line of Presidents and generally desired in some form, the Supreme Court proposal has confused the two issues and has caused many people to be concerned over the President's methods, quite apart from his objectives.

* * *

When he sought to bring order into the confused and costly overlappings of executive agencies, he met general approval, although voices were raised against his assumed reach for more power.

When he went on to ask authority to increase the Supreme Court membership—avowedly in an effort to void its present veto on his program—the opposition enlisted even many of his former supporters.

Executive reorganization introduces no radical experiment. It raises no serious question of Constitutional law. Reservations may be made on details of the proposed plan or plans, but the need for reorganization is too obvious for argument. Both political parties, as well as nonpartisan groups, have campaigned for it. The chief opposition arises from entrenched bureaucracy, or centers around specific proposals such as elimination of the Comptroller-General and changes in the semi-independent commissions.

But judicial reorganization, and especially that part of the project popularly known as "packing" the Supreme Court, opens far more controversial subjects. It is a Constitutional crisis, even though its supporters are able to defend the project as strictly Constitutional. It is a Constitutional crisis because the spirit, if not the letter, of the American pattern of government is violated when resort is had to a measure which in effect and by precedent weakens the independence of the court of last appeal.

* * *

The gist of the Supreme Court proposal is that certain men on the highest bench are misinterpreting the Constitution, and so should be removed from exercising a veto out of step with the times. Even when judicial bias may be manifested, the method proposed strikes at judicial independence and tends to undermine faith in the impartiality of judicial decisions. This is the hidden menace in the Roosevelt plan. It implies that future Presidents can pack the Court, even with fully dictatorial intent.

The Supreme Court project is a streamlining of American democracy which emphasizes speed at the expense of the traditional checks and balances voluntarily assumed by a self-governing people. The judicial check, even if it errs on the side of conservatism, is embedded in the American conception of government. It distinguishes the rule by a written Constitution in a federation from rule by a supreme national parliament. It imposes, and should impose, sufficient delay for matured decision on guiding questions of public policy. The same may be said of the amending process, now popularly ridiculed by the advocates of speed in government.

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FINGERPRINT ROOM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NOW AN EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

In executive reorganization, the issue also centers around the streamlining of government. Here the main point at issue is efficiency rather than policy. Many checks and balances are imposed on the Chief Executive by the existing chaos in many branches of the executive agencies. But these checks are neither open nor wholesome. Inefficiency may serve as a curb on executive action, but inefficiency is a costly way to seek this end.

* * *

No office ever devised by the wit of men lays heavier burdens than those imposed on a Chief Executive of the United States. He combines legislative and executive offices. He alone is elected to represent the whole people.

In Washington's day, the Chief Executive's duties were sufficiently exacting. But he had only three Executive Departments to supervise, in a country extending westward no farther than the Mississippi, and not yet including Florida or parts of Alabama and Louisiana.

To the heads of the original three departments—State, War and Treasury—the Attorney General was added in the four-member Cabinet of 1789. The Post Office in 1794, and the Navy in 1798, brought the Cabinet to six, where it remained for some fifty years.

With the westward expansion came new problems of vast public domain, and the Interior Department was set up in 1849. Agriculture reached Cabinet rank in 1889, after starting some time before with a modest appropriation for the gathering of farm statistics. The Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903 reflected the emergence of industrial and social problems on a national scale. Labor was made a separate department in 1913. Not until 1918 were legal activities consolidated in the Department of Justice.

Meanwhile a growth of executive agencies appeared, largely or entirely outside the original three-way division of governmental powers. The Smithsonian Institution in 1846, and the Civil Service Commission in 1883, began a long line of semi-independent establishments. With the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887 came the first example of what the Brownlow report on executive reorganization, now before Congress, calls the "headless fourth branch" of government. The I. C. C. and a dozen or so commissions established later, exercise executive functions, regulatory or semi-legislative, and quasi-judicial functions. Many of them are not responsible to the White House, yet control key executive business.

Executive agencies outside the ten regular departments have grown to more than a hundred, of which only eleven antedate 1917. The war period brought a mushroom growth which was later liquidated in large part. Under President Hoover's Administration, the economic emergency brought forth the Farm Loan Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and others. But under President Roosevelt, not less than 34 major additions have been made, with some two-score of sub-agencies.

Picture the strain on any man sitting in the executive chair from which, and to which, and beyond the control of which, so many executive lines of responsibility run. President Taft in 1912, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover sought vainly to bring order into the executive chaos. No jungle growth resists clearing more tenaciously than a rooted bureaucracy.

* * *

Can President Roosevelt, with his record majorities in both houses of Congress, succeed? Some Congressmen profess a desire to be freer from the two-edged sword of political patronage, but they are by far in the minority. The Brownlow plan seeks authority for the President to decide when, how and where the semi-independent executive agencies shall be dealt with. This cuts across several lines of congressional control.

* * *

For example, Congress during 50 years has been taking executive functions from the President and placing them under commissions responsible to Congress. The Interstate Commerce Commission of 1887 is the earliest, and still one of the most significant instances.

Yet the commission form of government has not stopped with executive action. It has developed semi-legislative and quasi-judicial functions. If the executive work is to be attached to some one of the proposed 12 Cabinet Departments, what is to be done with the former commission's regulatory and judicial work? The legislative function is in the form of regulations which Congress is not in a position to issue. The judicial function could be turned over to the courts, but this step is being explored cautiously, in view of the present overloading of court calendars. The minimum reform indicated is the separation of legislative and judicial powers. If the reorganized commission continues to issue regulations, some other body should decide cases arising under the regulations.

* * *

Most of the commissions are long-standing institutions. When the emergency agencies are considered, the issue becomes one of policy. Shall the WPA, TVA and others be blanketed into the permanent departments and given a pseudo-civil service rating? Senator Byrd of Virginia, sponsor of economy as the guide for reorganization, would prune and uproot. The Brownlow plan puts efficiency first, and says economies will come later as a result of efficiency. Dr. Luther Gulick, a member of the

(Continued on page 14)

Religion on the Air

Radio Has Provided a Way to Spread Appreciation of the Biblical Word, and All Sects Have Co-operated in Harmony to Broadcast Services and Special Events

By Volney D. Hurd

WHEN RADIO IN THE UNITED STATES turned to chain broadcasting, it might be said to have reached its majority. The chains not only entered commercial radio, but realizing their obligations to the public by the very nature of their art, and in the use of government-granted wavelengths, they considered the part they might play in the educational, political, and religious activities of the country.

Education and politics offered problems—but they paled in comparison with the question of religion. Here was a subject to be approached with hesitation. The many sects, the religious prejudices often manifest—all these things appeared to offer a mountainous problem to commercial chain operation.

* * *

Today, after many years of actual test, the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Church of the Air" stands as a proven answer to the question of how that problem can be solved. A description of how it has worked out will indicate the broad understanding which governed Columbia's efforts and naturally resulted in such a harmonious radio religious effort.

There are only so many radio hours in a day. Thus there was naturally a limit to the amount of time that could be allotted to religion. There are many different religious groups in the United States. The problem was to divide the available time most wisely among them.

It was proposed that this problem be simplified by dividing religion into three groups, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish, letting some accepted Protestant church organization represent the first group. Columbia recognized that this was over-simplification; that there are groups which are classified as Protestant which, nevertheless, are not set up to work closely with established orthodox groups.

* * *

So, in order that Protestantism could reflect its fullest individuality, Columbia divided up the time, other than that allotted to the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, among the following denominations: Baptist, Christian Science, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian and Unitarian churches. These denominations, it was felt, represented the most important recognized denominations in the United States.

With New York as the big center for chain broadcasting, the instinctive thing was to have the programs originate in New York. But Columbia officials realized that radio would best fulfill its mission if it encouraged putting programs on the air from all parts of the United States and Canada, tending to break down sectionalism and giving religious leaders in cities other than New York an opportunity to be heard. It foresaw the possible development of new leaders who otherwise might never become known. So it requested the representatives of the various denominations it was working with to carry out this plan.

Finally came an important and wise rule. No payment of any kind would be accepted for religious broadcasting. Columbia wished to make its "Church of the Air" period its contribution to the religious welfare of North America.

In making this contribution Columbia avoided several pitfalls. If the question of paying for church time is weighed, it becomes apparent that, when a chain network charges for its service, its time automatically would be limited to those churches or church leaders who have the largest resources. Immediately, fair and broad representation might end. It would be conceivable that mere personality could dominate the air, that wealthy admirers of some effective speaker could purchase enough time for him or her so that that person would dominate much of the religious broadcasting.

A fine preacher doing splendid work in a poor parish might go unheard while a less inspiring leader, popular in a wealthy parish, could become a leading radio voice for religion. Columbia avoided these dangers when it was led to make religious service time free, to ask for a wide source of religious broadcasts, and to let as many of the leading denominations of the country as possible speak on its nation-wide network.

Carrying its wise policy further, Columbia asked that each denomination appoint a single person to represent it at the conference, all these representatives to meet once a year for a discussion of "Church of the Air" operations. This insured a fair approach by so many diversified interests that a broad continuing policy would be bound to result.

Columbia does not recognize that attacks have any appropriate part in religion on the radio. In so doing it feels it is particularly carrying out the serious obligation placed upon it by the Federal Communications Commission, which licenses all its own and associated stations. All governmental weighing of radio activity is based on the phrase, "in the public interest, convenience, and necessity." If a station is meeting those requirements, it may continue. If not, its license renewal may be delayed—and in extreme cases may even be canceled.

Frederic A. Willis, assistant to the president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, commenting on the question of attacks, says, "We do not countenance any programs which are devoted wholly or in part to attacks on the religious faith and convictions of any groups of American citizens. We do not believe it is in conformity with public interest, convenience or necessity."

Columbia gives two half hours on Sunday to its Church of the Air, one period beginning at 10 a. m. and the other at 1 p. m. In addition, there is a musical program direct from the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, Utah, broadcast in recognition that its organ and choir have won nation-wide acclaim as exponents of the best in religious music. The 104 Church of the Air periods each year are divided among the various denominations Columbia serves, for talks, sermons, and readings. Incidentally, the music used as part of these Church of the Air services is paid for by Columbia when it is impossible or inconvenient for any religious group to do so, as a further contribution to radio religious efforts.

* * *

Columbia's Church of the Air is not the limit of that network's contribution. It could easily make it so and consider the job well and fairly done. But Columbia, rather, uses the Church of the Air period as a backlog, a nucleus for its entire religious efforts.

It is constantly on the alert for special events pertaining to religion, which it handles on the same basis as its regular periods. It may be the annual meeting of the National Brotherhood, the World Day of Prayer of the Foreign Missions group, a national Woman's Christian Temperance Union meeting, or other similar affairs. Whatever the event may be, Columbia puts on a special program to give it emphasis.

Last Easter Sunday, for instance, in addition to its regular periods, Columbia broadcast the sunrise service from Arlington Cemetery in Washington, the sunrise service from the Hollywood Bowl in California, and a special message from Pope Pius. This was typical of its extracurricular efforts. During 1935 the Columbia chain actually broadcast over 80 hours of programs devoted to religion, which does not include religious programs originating in foreign countries.

* * *

The tremendous response of listeners to these religious activities has surprised even the Columbia officials. Mail received after one of these programs runs anywhere from 250 to 3000 letters. This is really a remarkable figure. These letters are not to be compared with ordinary radio fan mail. Advertisers have long developed special stimuli for bringing in fan mail. Most of it comes in response to special offers to send this or that if the listener will write in.

These religious broadcast letters are purely spontaneous, not written to get something more from radio, but rather sent in a simple appreciation of the good already rendered.

Probably one of the most interesting responses to religious broadcasts has been in the singing of hymns. Edward Murrow, head of Columbia's educational and religious broadcasting, tells of a typical example. A young Boston tenor, Richard Maxwell, was given a morning period three times a week singing hymns. Regular program directors questioned the value of the period.

It was a very simple, straightforward presentation of the best hymns available. The response was tremendous. The broadcasters found that people loved to listen to these bulwarks of religious music. In fact, shortly afterward, a commercial sponsor was led to make hymns the major content of his program due to the success of the Maxwell morning period.

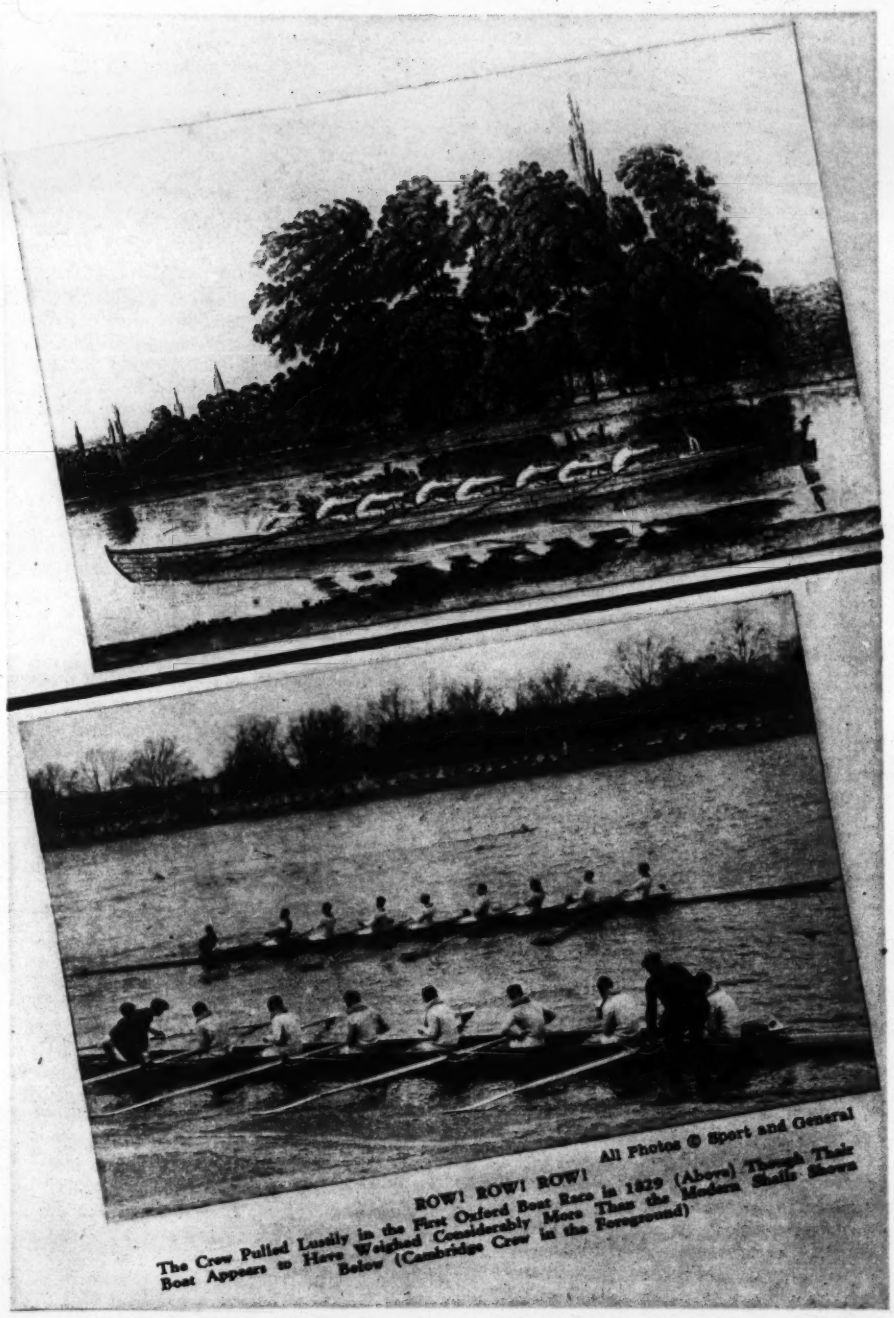
Finally, Mr. Willis speaks of the harmony which has marked the annual

(Continued on page 14)

The Birth of the Blues

For a Century Oxford and Cambridge First Line Athletes Have Jealously Cherished the Bits of Silk Ribbon That Testified to Their Prowess

By R. Maillard Stead



All Photos © Sport and General

ROW! ROW! ROW!

The Crew Pulled Lustily in the First Oxford Boat Race in 1829 (Above) Though Their Boat Appears to Have Weighed Considerably More Than the Modern Shells Shown Below (Cambridge Crew in the Foreground)

"GOOD AFTERNOON TO YOU," said Mr. R. N. Phillips, one-time famous oarsman of Christ's College, Cambridge; "I want a piece of silk ribbon. Blue will do. Pale blue for preference. In fact, Eton Blue."

"Certainly, sir," replied the haberdasher.

And that (or something rather like it) was the Birth of the Blues, 101 years ago.

Now, all that Mr. Phillips was trying to do—at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour—was to find some suitable decoration for the bows of the Cambridge eight which, even as he made the purchase, was impatient to leave Searle's landing stage at Westminster for the second boat race against Oxford. But what he did, quite unintentionally, was to found that most exclusive and world-famous order of sportsmen—the "Blues" of Oxford and Cambridge.

A "Blue," or its lesser variant, the "Half-Blue," is conferred only upon men who have actually represented one of the varsities against the other in any of the "recognized" sports at which they join issue each year. It is, if you like, the British equivalent of the letter at an American university. Tangible evidence of the award is a cap, blazer, scarf and necktie of the university color. And the distinction implied by this simple regalia is great.

At the time when Mr. Phillips conducted his hurried shopping expedition at Westminster in the mid-afternoon of June 17, 1836, blue was merely a color and "the rival Blues" was a cliché still awaiting invention. For in the only previous "Battle of the Blues" Cambridge had rowed in white shirts with pink sashes, the uniform of Lady Margaret Boat Club, of which the stroke, W. Snow, was a distinguished member. The first Oxford crew had five Christ Church men in it and sported the blue and white stripes of their college.

"The Oxford men won easily, to the dismay of their opponents and their friends." I quote The Times, which disposed of the historic event (three days after it happened!) in seven lines of small type, following a much longer paragraph announcing the award at Cambridge of the Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem to an undergraduate of Trinity College—Alfred Tennyson.

Seven years elapsed before a second rowing match between the varsities was arranged and then, with Mr. Phillips's improvised pennant stretched defiantly in the breeze, the Light Blues, describable as such for the first time, gained a handsome victory by four lengths. Oxford, vanquished in the next three races—of 1839, 1840 and 1841—decided to try a deeper shade of Dark Blue and, since 1842, the colors, as we know them today, have been carried into many phases of intervarsity sporting conflict.

But, oh! how reluctant those old-time "wet-bobs" were to see the insignia they had devised adopted by the protagonists of sports other than rowing. They made concerted protest at Cambridge when the footballers took the law into their own hands and granted themselves the right to use the "Full Blue," so resolutely withheld by the Blues committee. The sequel was one of the most fervent debates in the history of the Cambridge Union. That was in 1885, when R. C. Lehmann, a rowing coach of renown, moved "That this meeting regrets the resolution of the Cambridge University Association Football Club and the Cambridge University Rugby Football Club to adopt the Full Blue for their teams against the decision of the committee to whom they had to submit the question and trusts they will yet find it possible to bring themselves again into harmony with those unwritten laws by which the social relations of members of this university are governed."

An eloquent, uncompromising speech by a soccer stalwart, J. F. P. Rawlinson, carried the house against Lehmann's motion, which was defeated by 707 votes to 466.

Since then, the Blues committee at each varsity has bestowed several "full" colors—but only grudgingly. And this explains, of course, why a Blue is recognized the world over as a hallmark of sporting fame. Altogether, there are more than thirty sports at which Oxford and Cambridge meet regularly. Only nine of these, however, are considered to merit the award of a Full Blue at both varsities. They are: Rowing, Association football, Rugby football, field hockey, cricket, athletics, lawn tennis, rackets and cross-country running.

* * *

Even this brief list is subject to qualification. At Oxford in athletics, real tennis (which earns a Half-Blue at Cambridge) and rackets, only first strings receive the Full Blue, a lawn tennis player does so only if he appears in the intervarsity singles as well as doubles, and a cross-country runner does so only if he finishes in the first three home in the race against Cambridge.

The Rowing Blue is "the" Blue of them all. For the boat race has come to be as much a British national institution as the Horse Guards, fish and chips, and the old school tie. When the rival crews go to Putney for their final preparation each spring—since 1863 the race has been rowed over the 4¼ miles of restless gray Thames tidal water between Putney and Mortlake—they become everybody's business, front-page news, described from every possible angle.

Public interest in the Boat Race is something quite extraordinary, when you come to think of it. And something rather illogical. Since (for the great majority) there is little to see and even less reason of going to considerable lengths to see it. After all, only a tiny percentage of the crowd has the remotest connection, educational or otherwise, with either university. Or knows the difference between the Fairbairn style of rowing and the differential calculus.

Perhaps Boat Race enthusiasm may be put down partly to some sort of instinct, like the traditional British love for boats and the sea. Then there is the fascination of watching people do something extremely punishing without the anticipation of tangible reward. Then again there is the pleasure of going to, seeing, and coming away from, the Boat Race.

* * *

Anyway, in spite of the fact that in these days the radio supplies a complete impression of the race, which is vastly more than the average spectator can ever hope to take away, the crowd remains constant, festooning itself round everything that offers a coign of vantage, standing for hours, maybe, on the wind-swept towpath and—as the starter's flag falls—sending up to the sky a 20-minute cheer that rolls like thunder all the way from Putney to Mortlake. A mid-week race, like this year's, does not, of course, draw so many people as the usual Saturday one.

The public has been in on the Boat Race ever since it started. Twenty thousand people jostled one another for a view of the first encounter at Henley in 1829; the horses which had transported many of them were left standing in the streets until nightfall for lack of stabling accommodation.

The passage of more than a century has brought many changes to boat race crews, boats, oars, surroundings and spectators, but the tradition of the race, as a battle of the truest amateur type, for no prize other than victory, persists with undiminished glory. Spectators arrive in motor vehicles instead of clattering horse conveyances, airplanes circle overhead as the Blues strain at their sweeps, and wireless loudspeakers jerk out the story of the battle to unseen millions while yet it is waged. But the impulse bringing the crews and the crowd together is just what it was "10, 20, 30, 40, 50 years ago."

So here's a toast to the Blues—to the fresh-cheeked young giants who row so gallantly this year and the two diminutive tyrants who bark harshly at them while steering them in the race that means so much to so many. As R. C. Lehmann put it:

Here's to the sturdy undismayed
Eight men who are bound together,
By the faith of the slide and the flashing blade
And the swing of the level feather;
To the deeds they do and the toil they bear;
To the dauntless mind and the will to dare;
And the joyous spurt that makes them one
Till the last fierce stroke of the race is done.

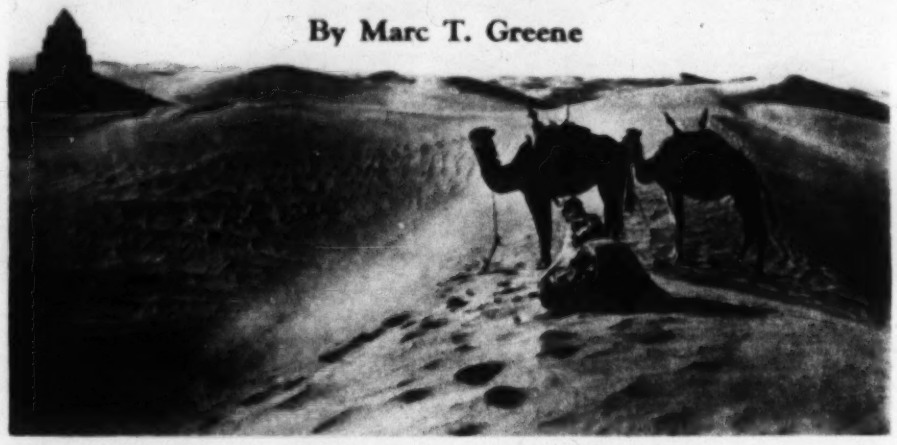
A CRANE BUCKET IS A FINE GRANDSTAND

BUT A TREE DOES ALMOST AS WELL

Europe Comes to the Desert

France Has Brought Western Civilization to Algiers, Morocco, Tunisia and the Sahara, Where the Traveler, Dwelling in Comfort and Safety, May Step at Will From Today Into Another World

By Marc T. Greene



MORNING PRAYER IN THE SAHARA

ONLY YESTERDAY, the Sahara was all but unknown, a mystery to the European, supposedly peopled by hostile and savage races. He who would peer into this mystery and attempt the human touch with those little-understood races was deemed reckless indeed, a courter of danger. Instead, it was felt, the desert had better be left alone, even as it had been for centuries.

But that fallacy has been exploded. Europe has come to the desert, found it full of interest, and few of its people either hostile or resentful of the introduction of modernity. As the Arab is wont to assure his guest, possibly a little figuratively but none the less with friendly symbolism, "My house and everything I have is yours," so the far-scattered races of the Sahara are now face to face with Europe, and they contemplate her with benignant eyes.

* * *

The colonizers of North Africa are the French. In Morocco and Tunisia and Algeria theirs have been achievements whose material side does not overbalance the cultural. Tact and discretion have convinced the Arabs that Europe has not crossed the great inland sea to despoil them, but rather to bring the benefits of modernity without an accompanying insistence upon abandonment of ages-old customs, manners or religion. Wise empire-building methods have carefully avoided a clash between two cultures. So you find throughout North Africa an ancient civilization and a modern side by side in all their manifestations, the camel and the motorcar passing one another on the far-reaching desert highways, the airplane flying low over the field where the Arab still plows with the fork of a tree drawn by yoked camel and donkey, the haik and the burnoose in the streets of the northern cities contrasting their snowy white with Parisian raiment.

Of France's three possessions—the Algerian colony and the protectorates of Tunisia and French Morocco—the outstanding colonization achievement is Algeria. Under French domination for a century or more, much of it has been turned into a land of plenty, a benefice to native, colonist and the home country alike. Far southward now its boundaries lie, even along the edge of French Soudan and French West Africa. Eight million persons, more than one tenth of them Europeans, live within this vast territory. Today there is hardly a native settlement that may not be reached from the northern cities by motor transport, without discomfort or insecurity, along hundreds of miles of well-metaled roads and thousands of "pistes," or desert trails, where yesterday only the camel made his way.

The camel is still there, so accustomed now to the swift passing of the motor omnibus that he scarcely bends his long neck as it flashes by in a cloud of Saharan dust. Along the ancient caravan trails, where it was days from settlement to settlement, it is now merely hours. From the long mountain ranges that, 30 miles back from the coast, divide the North African strip that is today more European than Oriental from the real Africa, the paths of mechanized transport lead across the sands in every direction, even to Timbuctoo on the broad Niger's banks and to Fort Lamy on the southern shores of Lake Chad.

* * *

For 200 miles southward, east and west from the borders of Morocco to those of Tunisia, a network of arterial roads covering a territory of more than 100,000 square miles, modern hard-surfaced ways have developed a rich and productive land. Beyond these metaled highways thousands of kilometers of others, often partially surfaced, all traversible by motor transport, have opened up the Sahara to the least hardy of tourists.

Railways penetrate the northern areas of the desert. From Algiers in a day you may reach the typical Saharan town of Touggourt—unaltered for hundreds of years except for the introduction of such European amenities as the briefly tarrying tourist requires. You go by rail, first a modern European service, then for a stretch of 150 miles from Biskra, a narrow-gauge line across the white desert sands. Other railways lead inland to the oasis of Djelfa, and from Oran to Colomb-Bechar, a Foreign Legion post on the Moroccan border.

In the native quarter of Algiers, the Kasbar, where once the Barbary corsairs had their lairs; in the picturesque bazaars of Tunis, as also, of course, in Fez and Marrakesh, you find the Orient in all its fascination. You find, too, an Islam that has heeded no dictatorial fiats to abandon its ancient manners, that is still as perfervid in its faith as in Teheran or Kabul, yet which meets the Europe of the unbeliever with a tolerant smile and does not fail to appreciate the benefits an alien culture has brought it.

* * *

In Algiers the beautiful palm-shaded Place de l'Opéra, the fine theater on one side, the sea on the other, seems to lie between Europe and Africa. To the eastward extend the broad boulevards of a French city, to the west every stride leads you farther into the heart of another civilization, another world. In Tunis the keystone of the dividing wall, actually the remainder of the physical wall of a thousand years ago, is the arched gateway through which you leave today to step into the past, the link between the Tunis of modern France and the picturesque bazaar-filled city of Byzantine days.

Algiers is France's proudest boast in Africa. In its population of some 400,000 are included nearly a quarter of that number of Europeans, mostly French, but of many other nationalities, including a large Spanish colony. If you think of Algiers as merely a fringe of modernity around the old native quarter on the hillside, which you have perhaps been told is "unsafe" for Europeans, then amazement awaits you in this splendid French city across the Mediterranean.

To be sure, in the maze of narrow winding alleys of the old section you could easily lose your way without a guide. But the fallacy of danger at the hands of native peoples has been exploded so many times, here and elsewhere in the world, one wonders that it still persists. If half a million miles of travel around the world and up and down it, and penetration into many a nook and corner, has failed to place one person—this writer—in any position of alarm, the average tourist of the well-worn track may go his way in confidence, understanding that a smile where mutual knowledge of any tongue is lacking will rarely fail to bring its response.

* * *

So it is definitely in North Africa, whether you are wandering through the native quarters of the cities along the coast or, let us say, trying to find your way through the rabbit-warren of covered "streets" in the strange desert town of Touggourt. You may, to the puzzlement of the Arab, persist in refusing to see the "true light." But for all that, you are a stranger in his land, in a broad but definite sense, a guest.

The people of North Africa will greet you in friendly fashion. Possibly you will have the pleasure and privilege of dining with the Sheik of Sheiks, Cheik el-Arab bou Aziz ben Gana, in Biskra. He is the highest of Algeria's native potentates and a grand officer of the French Legion of Honor. Yet this exalted defender of the faith of Mohammed delights to entertain European visitors.

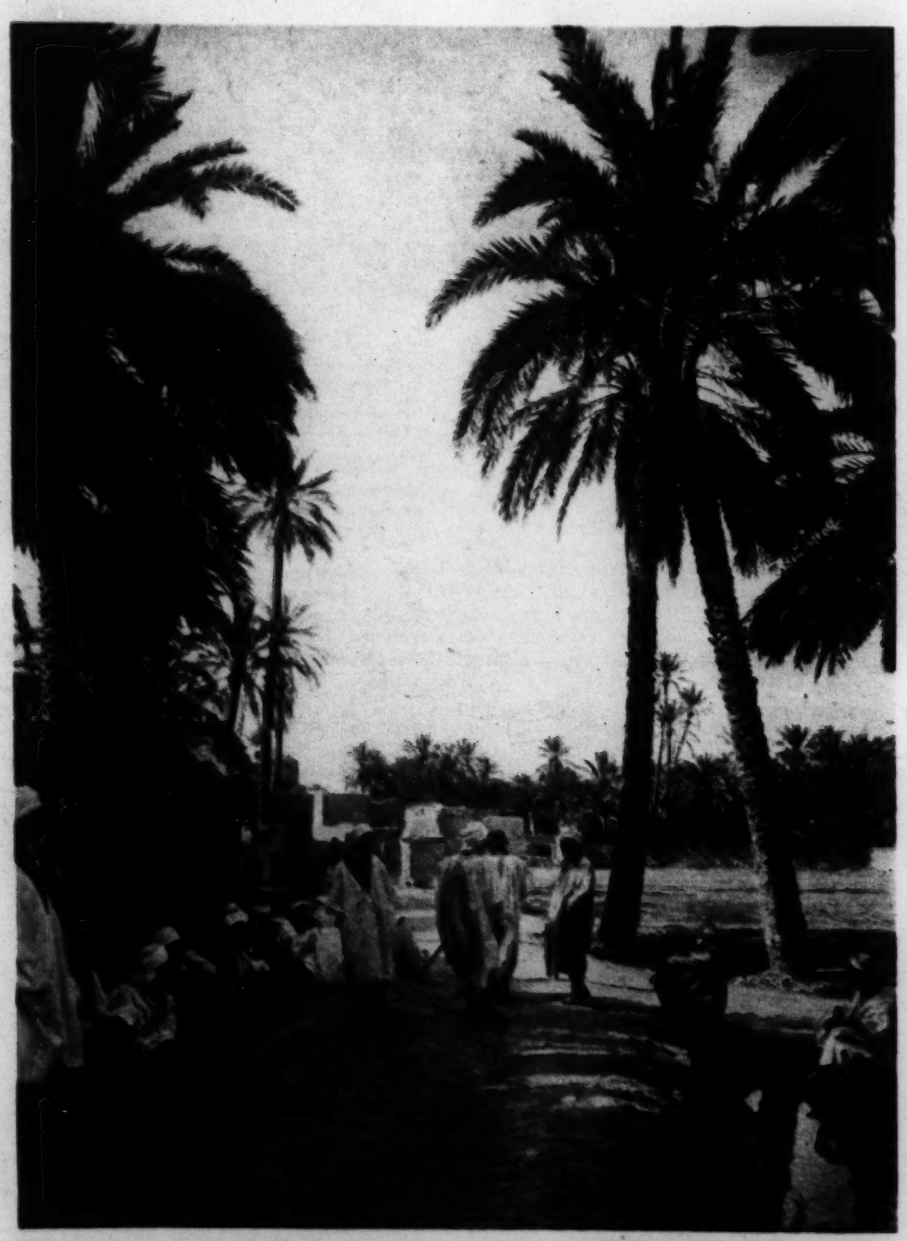
Should you be wandering far afield through the desert and, being perhaps athirst, chance upon the black tent of a nomad, anything that his meager possessions might include would be at your service, though indeed his horde of half-savage dogs would resent your appearance. They are of the desert jackal breed, accustomed only to natives.

* * *

The farther you advance into the desert and the less the Arabs have seen of the European, the more manifest become their simple professions of friendship. You are told that they are, in the common phrase, "unspoiled," yet there is perhaps more to it than that. Theirs is the simplicity of the dweller close to nature in the far places where the heavens are the roof and the horizons are the walls of his abode. The natural reaction of such people to infrequent contact with the stranger is rarely hostile, in the desert or elsewhere. For now, if at all, the fact of human kinship declares itself, banishing all considerations of race, color or creed.

There remains the desert's fascination, whether under the burning sun of midday or the gleaming stars of a Saharan night which seem to hang low as if to guide the far-come wanderer's way.

For, as you wander into the caravanserai at Biskra or Touggourt, where the camels snarl and grumble in the courtyard and the merchants of the desert bargain for dates in the shade of the white-washed porticoes, you regard a scene the Romans, or the Phoenicians before them, might have looked upon had they ever penetrated as far as this into the desert. As you go forth in Touggourt to enter a dark gateway and find yourself in a maze of covered streets which seem to burrow underground, so dark and rarely lighted are they, you feel that you are as far from Europe as though you were in Kabul or Yunnan-fu, a few hundred miles in distance, but 2000 years in time.



Photos by J. Combier Macon

AFTER THE DESERT SANDS, A COOL PALM-SHADED OASIS

I D E O L O G Y

By Elizabeth Yates

PEACE
peace (pēs), n. [OF. pais, paiz, L. pax
quiet; freedom from disturbance; cal
quiet, order, and security. b Harmon
nations; amicable relations. — v. i.
stop. Obs., exc. in imperative. — v. t.
peace'a-ble (pēs'ā-b'l), a. Being i
to peace. — Syn. Tranquil, quiet
PACIFIC. — peace'a-ble-ness,
peace'ful (-fōōl), a. 1. Paci
or enjoying peace; quiet
— peace'ful
peace offering. A gift or service to procure peace, as one of the Jewish ceremonial sacrifices to God.

CONFLICT IN THE PAST has been based on the desire of a people for land, for wealth, for power over another people. The conflict now facing the world is one of ideology—one set of ideas opposing another. An old word it is with new implications, for Emerson, writing a century ago, referred to "advocates of liberty and progress" as "ideologists." As a word it refers to the "science of ideas." Ideas can be visionary, are sometimes speculative and often impractical, but when allied to reason and discipline they become a systematic scheme for life. This science represents, according to Webster, "the manner or content of thinking characteristic of an individual or class," and in the political jargon of the day, according to the Universal English Dictionary, "the idea or ideas at the basis of some political or economic theory or system."

Ideas flower into ideals and the ideal for which all mankind is constantly striving is that of a more abundant life. The tendency of the world today is to form "ideological fronts," but the real question is not in the conflict of ideas, but in the concourse of them as all unite in working for a better world. The paths approaching this have become confused with names, hence the conflict called ideological, as each group convinced of its rightness endeavors to impose such on another.

* * *

This use and misuse of words and their corresponding results was referred to recently in an address made by Aldous Huxley in London. Picturesque figures of speech are frequently used, he said, which, perhaps with no intent to deceive, do deceive the people.

For instance, the word "force," which, when referring to modern warfare, implies guns, tanks, and so forth, was employed a short while ago by an English dignitary thus: "The use of the force of the sword by the state is an instrument of God for the protection of his people." Translate this romantic sentence into the modern tongue: "The use of the force of the sword by the state—force, that is to say, planes, tanks, gas, etc.—is an instrument of God for the protection of the people." Instantly the correct current use of the word reveals its significance.

Constantly, Mr. Huxley reminds us, we speak of human beings in words that deny their humanity—bourgeois, fascist, communist, Aryan. The basic fact below the word is that each is an individual man or woman. Allowing ourselves to be persuaded by a label, we blind ourselves to the primary fact of their humanity.

Mr. Huxley rests his argument on a suggestion—that when we read these abstract expressions or picturesque figures of speech, we take the trouble to translate them at once. Take the trouble to think correctly, and we shall find ourselves thinking in terms of understanding and brotherly love.

Does not the remedial solution to conflict lie in perceiving individuals instead of groups and seeing them animated by the same purpose, though the terminology differ?

* * *

Two "ideological groups" prominent today are the fascist and communist; both militaristic, both maintaining authority by force. One fosters a belief in racial superiority, even to the humiliation of certain elements which, for reasons of its own, it prefers to leave out of its national plan. The other encourages the leveling of all classes according to a determined standard. Though each is active in improving living and working conditions of the people, neither acts for the greatest good of all. Under both schemes, the entire functioning of the state is tributary to an individual.

These two so-called ideological fronts present extremes verging to similarity. Between them democracy stands as a way of social justice and freedom. The time may not be distant when the two will cancel themselves in favor of the middle way.

The true ideological front is not achieved through the subjugation of a people to a single will nor through the overthrow of existing institutions, but through legitimate government exercised by those educated and equipped to govern, democratically elected, dispensing their power for the good of all within their nation and, indirectly, of the world. The real ideology is the normal unfoldment of a people's thought reaching toward the ideal state of man wherein the individual is happy, healthy, active; wherein life is orderly and harmonious; where spiritual realities have the ascendance over material conditions and development, and progress is shared by everyone; where selfishness has given place to charity and where one God—and that one Spirit—is the inspiration of thought.

* * *

An ideal is not just a better form of some present condition, but the best possible form; and that which reveals man's perfect spiritual state defines the pattern of his human existence. When the ideal is grasped clearly, it becomes the leaven acting of its own accord as it harmonizes elements and people; for when people see that the ideas which lead to their ideals are the same, then they will see their God is the same—and warfare will be no longer possible. True ideological groups will never be able to form fronts and fight, for in so doing they will disprove their idealism.

Christianity is an ideological basis on which all people may unite. Its structure is simple, invincible, and persuasive of its own self—love for God and man. A Christian Chinese leader, T. Z. Koo, has given an example. In 1934, when Peiping was invaded by Japanese soldiers, he took his stand. "My enemies are all about me and I am told to hate and kill," he said, as marching troops went by. "But I must say with Christ, 'Love your enemies.' As his follower today, I must rise above the plane of mere justice and deal with my fellow men in love."

"The Six" of American Music

A Half Dozen Composers Have Won Special Recognition in the United States During the Last Two Years — Their Important Contributions to Musical Form and Method

By Nicolas Slonimsky

AMERICA'S SIX! SURELY, the choice of six representative composers of modern America is a difficult task. Yet, if a vote of musically-minded Americans were taken, with the question thus formulated: *What six composers of the generation formed after the war represent the most important and lasting accomplishments of American music?*—the choice of names would not—could not—be far different from these:

George Antheil, the man who created a furore in post-war Europe with revelations of strange power that European critics found so characteristically American; Aaron Copland, who writes music in austere classical form, but whose musical materials are vibrantly expressive of American city life; Henry Cowell, the constant experimenter, inventor of new sonorities, innovator and pioneer in ultra-modern music; Roy Harris, whose rhapsodic power comes from rural America and is rooted in countryside folklore; Roger Sessions, the universalist, who shuns musical expression that would be aggressively national, preferring forms of absolute music; and Walter Piston, the master-builder, whose creative impulse is at all times subjected to intellectual control, whose music, while classical in form, has an American accent and occasionally a jazz inflection.

Geographically, four were born along the Atlantic Coast: Antheil in New Jersey, Copland in Brooklyn, Sessions in Brooklyn, Piston in Maine. Cowell is a Californian and Harris an Oklahoman. Chronologically, all six belong to the generation matured during the war and after the Armistice. Walter Piston is the senior of the group: he was born on January 20, 1894; Roger Sessions was born on December 28, 1896; Henry Cowell on March 11, 1897; Roy Harris on February 12, 1898; George Antheil on July 8, 1900; and Aaron Copland on November 14, 1900.

* * *

If we would attempt to line up the six in a parliamentary array, according to degrees of musical radicalism, we would obtain the following picture, going from right to left: Walter Piston, Roger Sessions, Roy Harris, Aaron Copland, George Antheil, and Henry Cowell. This does not mean, of course, that Piston is a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, or that Henry Cowell is an anarchist. From the point of view of a real conservative, or even a pre-war radical, Walter Piston would appear as a dangerous destroyer of musical values, Roger Sessions as a thoughtless tamperer with classical harmony, Roy Harris as a wild man and dissonance-monger. As to George Antheil, even post-war radicals cry "Avaunt!" at him. Henry Cowell would have no rating at all in an old-fashioned musical circle, despite the fact that his music is a mere amplification of the tonal frame, with the tonic-dominant complex visible through his thickest constructions.

Let us trace the individual careers of each composer named.

George Antheil has made a name for himself in Europe as a prophet of mechanical music, not of music mechanically played, and even less of mechanical composition, but of the aesthetic of mechanical music, in keeping with the mechanical times, in almost a Chaplinesque manner. Humanity was bitterly disappointed in itself; it had misused its noble creation, the Machine, in a mechanized war. The Machine must be turned away from destructive action, and made to serve humanity once more.

* * *

But the cult of the machine was not long-lived. A new interest arose in Europe concomitantly with the building of a new political scene. Antheil became interested in the idea of writing a political opera. The result was the "Transatlantic," an opera which, produced in 1927 in German, started the vogue of satiric operas on political themes. After the production of the "Transatlantic," Antheil came back to America. In the spring of 1927, he gave a concert at Carnegie Hall, at which his "Ballet Mécanique" was produced. The concert took place before an avid audience, eager to be shocked. A critic wrote that the airplane propellers which were part of the orchestra blew away the notes he jotted down during the concert and prevented him from rendering his best critical opinion. Antheil's neo-classical works presented on the same program got no notice.

Antheil is now in Hollywood. His first assignment there was the musical score for "The Plainsman." Those who thought that Antheil was only capable of producing sensational noise must have been astonished at hearing the luscious tunes of Antheil's film music. When the, as yet, unperformed orchestral music of Antheil is heard, there will be more astonishment.

* * *

Aaron Copland studied in America with Rubin Goldmark and in France with Nadia Boulanger, the extraordinary woman who has raised a generation of younger American composers. Harris and Piston also studied with her, and a pilgrimage to the Fontainebleau American Conservatory, where she teaches, is an important chapter in many a younger American composer's biography.

Aaron Copland's period of apprenticeship was of short duration. He mastered orchestration and musical form in his early twenties. His suite, "Music for the Theatre," written in 1925, still stands as one of the best American scores, with nothing to add, or to detract. It possesses a certain historical significance, too, inasmuch as it gives expression of jazz music in a classical dance form for the first time. In his *Concerto* for Piano and Orchestra, Copland once more used jazz as rhythmic and melodic material, much in the manner that Liszt used Hungarian rhythms and melodies in the Rhapsodies. But Copland never relied on jazz as his main subject. He merely

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t Two Decades Because of

was not averse to using it according to his needs.

In his symphonic works, Copland presents a clearly delineated musical thought, logically developed, and imbued with an emotional power that brings him close to the romantic school. In Copland, we find a neo-classicist whose music is tinged with twentieth-century romanticism.

Henry Cowell is, as it has been said, an innovator. He does not accept music as an art in evolution. Self-taught, unprejudiced by conservatory education, he became interested in problems of sound at an early age. Experimenting with an upright piano, he found that it has unlimited sonorities, if the keys are struck in whole columns, "tone-clusters" as he named them.

At fifteen, he gave a demonstration at the San Francisco Music Club, and those who heard him without seeing must have been astonished at the wealth of dynamics, unthinkable in ordinary piano playing. Those who watched him saw a strange sight, indeed: the boy was playing with his fists and forearms, producing gentle glissandos from the elbow to the fingertips. Cowell also evolved a method of playing on the piano strings as on a harp. The sight of the pianist doing these strange things evoked hilarity. When Cowell made a tour over Europe, "Punch" honored him with a rather amusing cartoon.

Cowell, the musical scientist, is less known to the general public than Cowell the daring piano torturer. He is the author of a book, "The New Musical Resources," and founder of the unique quarterly, "New Music," which has published many works of American composers that otherwise would never have seen light. His orchestral compositions often bear abstract titles, such as "Synchrony." In his instrumental works, he uses Irish mythological names, such as "Banshee," "The Tides of Manaunaun."

* * *

Roy Harris is the only composer of the six whose background is not urban. Born of pioneer parents, who arrived in Oklahoma during the Cimmaron rush, he had to strike out for himself early in life. He recounts: "Studied pipe-organ, philosophy, and comparative religion seeking absolute values, which led me to be a composer. . . . I began to study composition alone, without funds which made it necessary for me to engage as a truck-driver. This period lasted for two years."

His first orchestral composition was written when he was already 28. Still he was in need of systematic education. A patron enabled him to go to France to study with Nadia Boulanger. This he did, and wrote in Paris his first work of lasting value, the "Concerto for Clarinet, Piano and String Quartet," which was performed in New York on his thirtieth birthday. He then went to Los Angeles, but did not find enough scope for his work on the Pacific Coast. Once more, he came to New York, and in three years has progressed from a promising talent to the rank of a foremost American composer.

Two symphonies, an overture, a "Symphony for Voices" for unaccompanied chorus, a string sextet, a quartet, a piano trio, all written within three years, have found an immediate outlet. All symphony orchestras have had one or several Harris works on their programs, and the best ensembles have played his chamber music. The Westminster Choir sang his "Song of Occupations" to Whitman's poem throughout Russia. Nearly all of his works have been recorded—a rare distinction for any modern composer. Roy Harris' career is a fit subject for a success story.

The most remarkable trait in the music of Roger Sessions is the severity of style, which aims at ultimate perfection. No detail is ever treated lightly. Every note is thought out, and is put in the only niche in the musical building that it fits. There are no square pegs in round holes. It would be impossible to make a cut in a Sessions score without upsetting the whole edifice.

This perfection of design may be the explanation of the fact that Sessions composes so little in proportion to his position in the musical world. He has written one symphony, a violin concerto, and a piano sonata, during the last ten years. The "Suite from the Black Maskers" is an early work of romantic content, written during his studies with Ernest Bloch. His second symphony and a quartet are in preparation. But such is the power of his art that these few works have placed his name among the first, whenever American music is discussed.

* * *

Sessions is a citizen of the world. He knows Europe, and Europe knows him. He has mastered the French, German, and Italian languages to the point of literary perfection, and has learned Russian to read Russian literature in the original. His epistolary Russian is incredibly fluent. He is now back in America, teaching at Princeton.

Walter Piston owes his last name to his Italian grandfather, Pistone. The final E has been clipped off during the process of Americanization. His main interest lies in "absolute music" for orchestra or chamber ensembles.

Even the titles of his works show the avoidance of all programme. They are named simply "Symphonic Piece," "Suite for Orchestra," "Three Pieces for Flute, Clarinet and Bassoon." He writes no music for the voice, no symphonic poems, no operas. In all applied music, such as the opera, the musical side shares the interest with the plot, or with the words, and Piston feels that music should be the object of undivided attention.

Piston is now professor of musical sciences at Harvard University. But never does he let a year go by without writing an instrumental or orchestral work, which is always the best object lesson for the future American composers he has under his tutelage. Music, he often says, is 80 per cent intellect, and 20 per cent talent.

ROY HARRIS (Upper Left)
Whose Rhapsodic Power Comes From Rural America and Is Rooted in Countryside Folklore

AARON COPLAND (Upper Right)
Who Writes Music in Austere Classical Form, but Whose Musical Materials Are Vibrantly Expressive of American City Life

WALTER PISTON (Lower Right)
The Master-Builder Whose Creative Impulse Is at All Times Subjected to Intellectual Control, but Whose Music Shows Occasionally a Jazz Inflection

ROGER SESSIONS (Lower Left)
The Universalist, Who Shuns Aggressively National Musical Expression, Preferring Forms of Absolute Music

HENRY COWELL (Lower Center)
The Constant Experimenter, Inventor of New Sonorities, Innovator and Pioneer in Ultra-Modern Music

Photo Sidney V. Webb

GEORGE ANTHEIL (Upper Center)
Who Created a Furore in Post-War Europe With Revelations of Strange Power That European Critics Found So Characteristically American

Among the New Books

Confessions of Faith by Two Disillusioned Liberals, One English, One Spanish

Forward From Liberalism, by Stephen Spender. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. New York: Random. $2.

Anarchy or Hierarchy, by S. de Madariaga. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

THESE BOOKS ARE both confessions of faith by disillusioned liberals. It is perhaps significant that the Englishman, coming from the country where liberalism has enjoyed great triumphs, regards liberalism as an exploded illusion, and would move forward to something which seems to him more real and more "advanced." The Spaniard, in whose country liberalism has proved a tragic failure, regards it as an unattainable ideal and retreats from it to find a refuge in a democracy strongly tinged with authority.

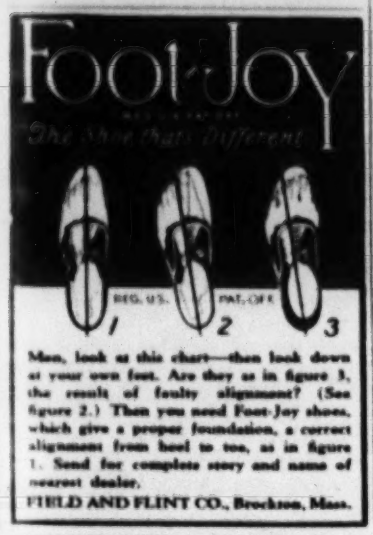
Mr. Spender is young and a poet. He writes attractively. An agreeable touch of naïveté in his style enhances the impression of complete open-heartedness. "I do not write to give information," he tells us; "I am trying to do a portrait of the mind of a person whose sympathies are idealist and liberal in the present moment of history." Historical liberalism is obsolete, and the contemporary idealism of the pacifists is divorced from reality. "Practical politics throughout the development of history," he says in a striking phrase, "are a satiric mirror held up to the face of political ideals."

But this is true not only of the liberalism which he discards, but of the communism which he embraces. Mr. Spender is too sincere not to see that the practice of Moscow seriously diverges from the ideal which it preaches. His very honesty betrays him into the use of some two-edged weapons. One of the fundamental weaknesses of fascism, he observes, is the personal position of the leader. "When he passes on, the country is either left leaderless, or else to a struggle between several political leaders." Nowhere else has this happened so conspicuously as in Soviet Russia.

The fact is that Mr. Spender himself is still in the grip of that political romanticism which he rightly regards as characteristic of the liberal philosophy. Communist ideals exercise a pull not on his reason, but on his generous feelings. He cannot resist the slogan, "From each according to his capacities, to each according to his needs" (which, by the way, has been abandoned by the Soviet Government in the new Constitution). But he confesses that he is not an orthodox Marxist; and one may seriously question whether he has any inkling what Marxism is about. The statement that "the economic system is made for man, not man for the economic system," is the pronouncement of a stout individualist, but it is a flat defiance of the Marxist doctrine that man as a social being is made by the economic system. And what Marxist could write that "the liberals had, and have lost, perhaps for ever, the historic opportunity to achieve justice and international peace"? Mr. Spender has marched forward from liberalism into a morass of illusions not less generous, but considerably more confused, than those which he has left behind.

Señor de Madariaga is a more sophisticated writer and has had a wide political experience—not so much, however, in the domain of government as in the international forum of Geneva. He attributes the failure of liberal democracy not, like Mr. Spender, to the bankruptcy of its ideals, but to the breakdown of its machinery. The remedy, he thinks, lies in dividihg the state machine into two parts—an economic part, which will be run on authoritarian lines, and a political part, in which liberty will still be the predominant consideration. But this divorce between politics and economics runs counter to the whole trend of contemporary thought and practice, and one is rather at a loss to imagine the working of a modern state on the lines laid down by Señor de Madariaga. He, too, is a romanticist of a kind. But he seems far less aware than Mr. Spender of the fundamental problem of the conflict between the ideal and the actual which has been presented to the postwar generation by the collapse of liberalism.

E. H. CARR



Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 1, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.
FIELD AND FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

Outline of 1936

In 1936, by Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson. New York: Holt. $2.50.

JOURNALISTS WHO WRITE with exclamation points dipped in purple ink are nothing new. But within recent years they have developed a new technique. It is the journalistic counterpart of outlines of that 'ism, outlines of this 'ology, outlines of everything. It makes use of the popular belief that knowledge can be cheaply obtained—that a sugar-coated pill of wisdom serves as well as the real thing.

It is partly this which has given rise to the host of review periodicals and the uncorrelated summaries which seem to promise the reader the knowledge of the ages within the compass of a paragraph. And even if the paragraph be accurate, it usually is so far removed from historical context as to contain little of tangible educational value.

Succinctness may serve a point for the busy reader who is trying to keep up with a puzzling world. But it is rather disheartening to see the encroachment of this technique in the more serious field of books. Thus when "In 1936" advertises itself as a new kind of review-of-the-year, one may question how much it adds to the standard studies already available.

Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson, the questionnaire-makers of Time magazine, have admittedly packed a tremendous volume of fact into their 600 pages. You can reach out and touch the Olympics, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Townsend or the League of Nations. But one learns but little about any of them, because time—in the sense of events which happened to happen in 1936—provides, of itself, no synthesis. Moreover, on such subjects as education and the arts, the material is fragmentized.

Credit must be given the authors for a preponderance of accuracy, but the book remains a monument to that over-simplification which contributes less to the reader's understanding than to his bewilderment. Gx.

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Cyril E. Grenelle, Box 418, Haileybury, Ontario, Canada, is but one of many men and women trained by the Newspaper Institute of America to make their gift for writing pay prompt dividends. He writes: "I am glad to tell you that I have been able to dispose of a few stories and articles. My last story was sold to Outdoor Life and brought me $50."

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For Flower Lovers

The Gladiolus, 1937. Boston, Mass.: The New England Gladiolus Society, Inc.

THERE COULD BE no more appropriate introduction to this delightful little volume than the words of Louisa M. Alcott, which appear on the first page: "That is a good book, it seems to me, which is opened with expectation and closed with profit." The lover of flowers, and of "glads" in particular, will find this criterion for a good book to be fulfilled here in both instances.

In its slightly more than 200 pages will be found material dealing with phases of horticulture—the aesthetic is skillfully combined with the practical. History of gladiolus leads off. Following is a stimulating paper from Dr. Thayer, of the Massachusetts State College, dealing with the aesthetic qualities of the gladiolus family. A lover of all flowers, a world traveler tells of his experience in finding these exquisite hieroglyphs of nature in many lands. Successful growers of "glads" tell their stories of success, some in humorous strain, but all teeming with the joy of it. One enthusiast from the Empire State casts up the profits accruing from an expenditure of $200 in "glad" culture. The profits are on the right side, in the black, to the extent of $3,000,370, the great proportion of which is in joy and health. Substantial profits, all will agree!

The book contains a vast fund of information on the subject of gladiolus culture, information of value both to the novice and to the veteran horticulturist. The former is told how to begin his "glad" garden. For the latter, a chapter deals with the subject of "hybridizing," a process which greatly intrigues the serious grower. Some account is also given of the meetings of the society, and that successful grower, Bancroft Windsor, deals with foreign varieties introduced in his gardens at Acushnet during the past season. There are numerous lists of the most valuable varieties of gladiolus, and of not the least importance are the pages at the back devoted to advertisements of growers in various parts of the United States. Many illustrations enliven the pages, and now and then a poem brightens the subject.

Of the several volumes published by the society, none has surpassed this in interest.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Masters Sings the Praise of Whitman

Whitman, by Edgar Lee Masters. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

THE FACTS OF Walt Whitman's life are in the main well known, and this biography neither adds, nor pretends to add, much of anything to the known facts. It is an assembly job: Mr. Masters's contribution is one of election and interpretation. Unlike much that has recently been written in the narrative technic of modern biography, this is not a trim, sleek piece of work. Mr. Masters is not so skillful an expositor as many men of lesser powers; he sometimes back-trails to little purpose, and his application of modern research and learning to biographical fact—his attempt to see Whitman anew through the lens of psychoanalysis, for instance—is sometimes a little awkward and amateurish. But we like his book not much the less for this. If the line of his narrative is sometimes broken and knobby, if he sometimes drops threads, every break and knob and dropped thread is charged with his forthrightness and his honesty.

What Mr. Masters rightfully accents is Whitman's belief in America, in the perfectibility of man in general and the people of the United States in particular, his vision that the greatness of a nation lies in its common people. When he writes of this, he is revealing, persuasive, in tune with his subject. Instead of turning his back on their crudity, Whitman met the challenge the sprawling, vehement life of these states made, and makes, to the imagination. He believed America to be the world's most important theater for the play of the human drama, and that it would remain so for the next few hundred years. He was a literary pioneer, clearing the land, opening vistas, and where America can claim to have borne poets who have sung the whole country, not a corner or a province, they are his disciples and in his debt. His conception of America was greater than he or any American poet who has followed him has been able imaginatively to realize. But that does not detract from the spaciousness and grandeur of his vision. All this Mr. Masters brings out with imagination and power.

Mr. Masters is pessimistic. And for all that he responds to, and makes the reader feel, the pull of Whitman's belief that America will build a state more nearly perfect than ever Plato dreamed of, he appears a little bitter and jaded in his book. He thinks of our doles and our debts, our tariffs and our absentee farm landlordism, our selfishness and hypocrisy and greed, and asks, Where is Whitman's dream today? He sees that these states have failed to form themselves in the noble image the poet imagined for them. Surely that is to condemn too soon. Surely Whitman would have seen hope and promise in the rising tide of liberalism which swept the country in the last election, and if that liberalism falter now for lack of wise and noble leadership, it will ultimately learn how to find such leadership. Asked by his friend, Harned, "Have you ever had any experiences to shake your faith in humanity?" Whitman replied, "Never! Never! I trust humanity. . . . Humanity always has to provide for the present moment as well as for the future. . . . Why wonder, then, that humanity falls down every now and then?" Such observation is keen, such trust is creative.

Mr. Masters calls particular attention to the profundity of Whitman's judgments in his prefaces, memorabilia and talks with Horace Traubel, and his liberal quotations from them justify his claims. It is no mean praise of Mr. Masters's book to say that few who read it will not be moved to examine anew, or for the first time, the poet's prophecy in detail.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Pilgrim's Progress

The Bridal Canopy, by Samuel Joseph Agnon. Rendered into English by I. M. Lask. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE is being enriched by a few writers who are keeping alive the great cultural tradition of Hebrew letters. Writing in an ancient tongue, the simplicity and power of which has been recognized for centuries, these men are contributing a richness and flavor which is too often lacking in modern literature. Earlier in the season, "The Brothers Ashkenazi," by I. J. Singer, brought one of these notable works to the attention of the English reading public. Entirely different in subject matter and treatment, yet equally vivid and appealing, is the latest of these modern Hebrew novels, "The Bridal Canopy."

Mr. Agnon, recognized among his own people as their foremost author, has here chosen the method of the folk tale, the age-old literary scheme used so effectively by Chaucer and (in the realm of homiletics) by Bunyan. "The Bridal Canopy" is the story of Reb Yudel's long pilgrimage through central Europe early in the nineteenth century. A simple Jewish scholar whose greatest delight is to sit in the House of Study and each day find inspiration in his Torah, Reb Yudel is prevailed upon by his family to forsake this way of living in order to go out into the world and find bridegrooms for his three daughters. Thus his wanderings begin. Accompanied by a robust wagoner, Nuta; drawn by two horses, Ivory and Peacock; arrayed in the finest clothes his neighbors can supply, together with a pillow judiciously placed to give him the dignity of a paunch, Reb Yudel traverses the lands of the Kaiser.

From town to town, from inn to inn, from home to home, the strange company makes its way. To while away the weary miles, Reb Yudel and Nuta, and even Ivory and Peacock, exchange stories based on Hebrew folk lore. When their humble caravan rests for a while in some congenial village, the story-telling goes on as their hosts for the night in turn draw upon their memory and regale Reb Yudel and Nuta with more legends from the inexhaustible lore built up by generations of Chassidic wanderers. Tragedy and comedy, pathos and farce, each has its several tales. In the telling, the reader is given a comprehensive picture of the Hebrew cultural tradition, with its wholesome outlook on daily life, and, above all, the spiritual integrity of its adherents.

Reb Yudel, a worthy combination of Jewish father and devout scholar, continues his long journey uncomplainingly. His simple faith assures him that all will come right in the end. As indeed it does. There is a joyous ending in a high carnival spirit, as Reb Yudel, his wife, his three daughters, all experience the reward of one man's devotion to the Law and the Legend. "The Bridal Canopy," though distinctly unusual and perhaps too discursive for the average taste, contains much rich material for the student of mankind. In its delineation of a picturesque way of life, in its stressing of simple faith and lasting values, Samuel Agnon's work gains a place of importance in contemporary literature.

M. W. S.

New British Fiction

The Friendly Tree, by C. Day Lewis. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.
The Song in the House, by Ann Bridge. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.
Rory and Bran, by Lord Dunsany. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

MR. DAY LEWIS'S first novel comes as a surprise after his poetry. It gives a feeling of being deliberately unintellectual. It is sensitive but sentimental. Anna lives with her father, who is the headmaster of a boys' school in the Cotswolds. She is growing up and trying in a bemused way to find the path of freedom from her father's domination. He alternately bullies and cherishes her. She is a gentle creature of no marked personality or talents, who has decided to get married as soon as love and opportunity allow.

Two strangers, a brother and sister, come to live near by, and with them often is a friend, Stephen, who, in time, falls in love with Anna. Anna finds herself in a state of conflict over her ideal lover and this rough and moody stranger, and the solving of this conflict occupies a good deal of the book. The description of a climb up a cliff and Stephen's annoyance with Anna for saving his life is good. There is a symbolism suggested in the story which adds interest. The epilogue is unconvincing.

Sentimentality, too, is a strong note in the short stories in "The Song in the House." The stories have the color, variety and sparkle of the better and more discreet kind of Christmas cracker: each contains a surprise and a mystery. There is superficial excitement and they are competently built up, but after the party is over they are soon forgotten.

Although there is little tangible to remember in the legendary journey of "Rory and Bran," Lord Dunsany manages to permeate his writing with an unforgettable atmosphere. Who but Lord Dunsany could fill 300-odd pages with the efforts of an Irish boy to drive 12 head of cattle to a fair, and keep his reader entertained? There is some delightfully inconsequent dialogue. Rory has some of the qualities of legendary heroes and travelers famous in the literature of other countries.

Lippincott has just published "Training for Peace," by Richard B. Gregg, a pamphlet written for people who wish to translate their convictions into concrete action. The American edition has been revised and enlarged by the author from the pamphlet of the same title, which appeared in England last autumn, and which has had a very large sale there.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Cabinet Government, by W. Ivor Jennings (Macmillan, $5.50). A detailed account of the evolution of cabinet government in the last century.

Stephen Foster: Youth's Golden Gleam, by Raymond Walters (Princeton and Oxford University Presses, $1.50). A sketch of Foster's life and background in Cincinnati, 1846-1850.

Tropic Fever, by Ladislao Székely (Harper, $3). Adventures of a planter in Sumatra.

My Battle, by Adolf Hitler (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). Abridged and translated by E. T. S. Dugdale.

Contributions to the Art of Music in America by the Music Industries of Boston, 1640-1936, by Christine Merrick Ayars (H. W. Wilson, $5.75). Material of a thesis for the degree of Master of Education in Music, at Boston University, revised to 1936.

Report of Court Proceedings in the Case of the Anti-Soviet Trotzkyite Center (Moscow: People's Commissariat of Justice of the U. S. S. R.). A verbatim report of the testimony heard before the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R., Jan. 23-30, 1937, during the trial of Radek, Sokolnikov, Pyatakov and others accused of treason.

Spain in Revolt, by Harry Gannes and Theodore Repard (Knopf, $2). New edition, revised to 1937, of a timely history of the civil war in Spain, and its background.

Rezanov and Dona Concha, by Gertrude Atherton (Stokes, $2). A romance of old California, reprinted. The second part was previously published under the title of "Concha Arguello, Sister Dominica."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Hats of Yesteryear

HATS HAVE A UNIVERSAL appeal. Men seem to have a peculiar fondness for their old ones, but to a woman there's nothing like a new hat to make the world look rosy.

In an attic the other day I came across a little, old trunk filled with old-fashioned hats, styles of by-gone eras. A few of them, tiny hats of the 1890's, are not so different in size and shape from the headgear now being displayed in the shops for spring wear. But those of the Revolutionary and Civil War periods are quite dissimilar.

The most valuable of this motley collection is the green silk calash of the pioneer days of America. Its rich green silk is not even faded and when one puts the hat on, opening it accordion pleated fashion, it makes one think of hiding inside a covered wagon. It ties under the chin with matching silk ribbons, besides having ribbons attached to the brim in order to keep the slender silk-covered wooden hoops in place. The part framing the face and the base of the bonnet touching the neck have ruffles, all daintily hand sewed.

Probably an expensive and a smart style in its day, the fine leghorn bonnet of 1840 has its wide brim trimmed with twisted brown and white, rainbow-edged ribbon with two pert bows and, of course, enough to tie a fair-sized bow under the chin. The knots of faded flowers that now decorate the hat were added at a later date, when possibly a fad for such adornment came into vogue again. One of the sprays fastened to the inside brim is of deep red velvet leaves, with a pretty good imitation of a black bug with its myriad of feelers and twisted fine wire legs, in the center. The companion stem has branched soft green grasses and a feathery bunch, resembling wheat.

The cycle of hats changed from huge affairs to small coverings that barely showed at all, as a letter written in New York on March 27, 1865, by Samuel Burr to his sister in Connecticut testifies. Here, indeed, was a brave and devoted brother, for he sallied forth through the shops in search of the latest modes so that his sister might know what was what in the city that dictated the new fashions:

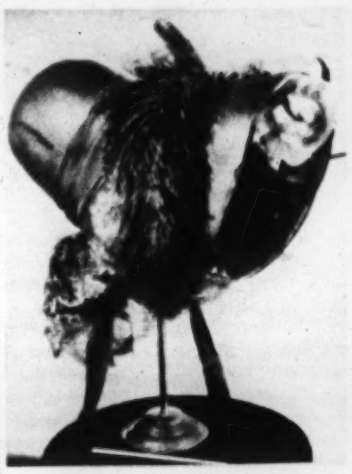
"Esteemed Sister Mary—On Friday afternoon I found two letters on my table, one from the oil land telling of the disasterous freshet, the sweeping away of tanks, lumber and the general destruction of works that it will take weeks to replace; the other was in a white envelope and as I seldom receive such colored ones there was some wonder as to where it came from. I trust it will not be the last as for believe me Mary it gave me real pleasure to hear from you and tonight after school I went into a dozen or more stores so that I could write you the fashions. First I visited a bonnet store and such bonnets, you girls may as well put a wide ribbon over the head and call it a bonnet. They are about the size and shape of a small handkerchief, folded cornerwise, there is no crown or cape and the hair is fully exposed at the back of the head, the bonnet is much decorated with beads, small bows, &c—next I looked after the dresses and was told that one color without figures (I believe you call it plain) was the style. The most fashionable color seems to be a steel color, mixed gay colors are going out of date—Next I looked at ladies shoes, one style was decidedly new to me, it being a boot coming just above the ankles and by means of elastic fitting closely, there is no lace work or long strings, simply pull it on and you are ready so far as the foot is concerned. The above is all I learned tonight. Don't you think it laughable, my going in and out of the stores only to see the fashions of the spring, remember I was looking for your benefit."

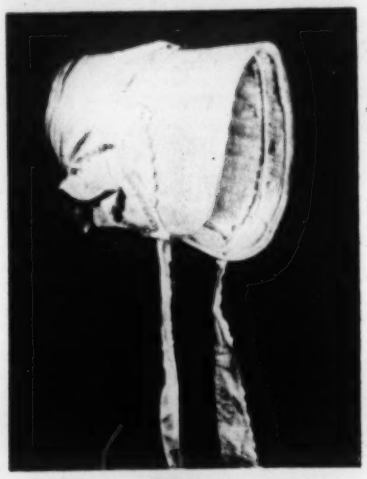
The miniature hats spoken of in the letter were indeed nothing more than a small wire frame covered with black net and lace, wide bands of black beading, or bows of black velvet ribbon. A few years later, bonnets more like dolls' hats or children's bonnets were the rage. They were exquisite affairs of finely woven black straw in fancy, intricate patterns, that set on the back of the head, barely showing. One of coarser straw but of a clever weave is trimmed with brown velvet, while another of wire and silky gold mesh is a mass of shirred black lace and narrow gold braid.

A yellow straw bonnet is of the same shape, of a plain design and edged with a dark red velvet.

Milady's bonnets have always been a big item in the springtime, as witness in 1818 in this country, when $10,000,000 worth of hats were manufactured annually. Importations were valued at $350,000 and exports about $100,000. In 1935, sales reached $94,451,000.

K. B. F.





Photos Courtesy Museum of the City of New York

CENTURY-OLD SPRING HATS

Of the Vintage of 1830 Is the Black Straw Poke Bonnet (Left), Adorned With Ostrich and Cock Feathers, Black Ribbon and Lace and a Pink Rose. By 1840 Trimmings Were Less Ornate—Natural Milanese Straw With White Ribbon and Straw Braid Trim (Right). Below Is a Green Silk Calash of Pioneer Days

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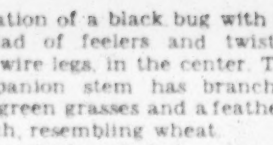

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(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
Few grains cayenne or pepper
½ bay leaf (if desired)
½ teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice
Stalk celery

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery and cayenne or pepper and boil ten minutes. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain and turn into molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise or cooked dressing. Or the jelly may be cut in any desired shape and used as a garnish for salads or cold meats. The juice of fresh tomatoes makes a delightful jellied salad.

NOTE: Tomato soup diluted with an equal quantity of water, or tomato juice, or tomato juice cocktail may be used instead of the canned or fresh tomatoes.

★

Tomatoes are no longer ordinary when you use them for this quivery, delicious Tomato Jelly Salad. Knox transforms simple foods into glorious dishes. Yet the recipe uses only a quarter of a package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine. For many more dessert and salad recipes, write Knox Gelatine, Box 300, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX is the real GELATINE

The Knox Family is now producing KNOX JELL in six rich fruit flavors. If you have not yet tried it expect a real treat, for like its twin (Knox Sparkling Gelatine) it is real Knox quality. Be sure to say KNOX when you order GELATINE or JELL.

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...where tartar forms, where bulky old-style brushes can't reach. Professionally small-shaped, Tek cleans both sides of all your teeth. Pure, springy bristles. Tek Jr. for children.

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Men who are exposed to all kinds of weather, who have tough skins and wiry beards, shave quickly and easily with the Schick. Yet a boy, just starting to clean the down from his tender cheeks, finds the Schick as gentle in action as if he rubbed his face with his finger tips.

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Not since savages scraped off the hair with shells or quartz has there been a radically different method of shaving until Schick invented the electric shaver.

It does away with all discomfort—with blades, water, soap, cream, lather, brush or the necessity for lotions or powder. It gives you a new skin to replace the hardened tissue Nature has built up if you have used lather and blades.

Why Schick above all

For a working lifetime Schick studied hair, faces and mechanical ways to shave. He experimented with cutters of many constructions and shapes. He found that a *flat* cutter with an extremely thin slotted plate, nestled closely into the skin, depressed the tiny mounds and enabled the inner cutter to shave off the hairs more efficiently and closer than any other shape of cutter shaved them.

All our past and present research convinces us that this patented construction is still the most efficient of all.

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Ask any Schick dealer to show you the shaver and demonstrate how simply and quickly you could learn the new way of shaving which is revolutionizing the shaving habits of the world. **Be sure that he is an *authorized* dealer through whom we guarantee and service Schick Shavers.**

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In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., and other leading stores. (Canadian price, $16.50.)

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Used by Bob McKenzie, transcontinental auto champion, in establishing Los Angeles to Chicago record, 1936.

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. . American Democracy

(Continued from Page 3)

Brownlow committee, points out that some of the types of large economies realized in state reorganizations, as in Senator Byrd's own term as Governor of Virginia, have already been made at Washington. These include central purchasing and the budget system.

One of the provocative specific proposals concerns the Comptroller-General. Dating from the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, this office is responsible to Congress. Its power has developed through the pre-audit decision on whether given executive vouchers for expenditures are authorized by law. Delays have irked the Executive, and President Roosevelt now proposes to separate the functions of control and audit.

* * *

Control of expenditures would be left with the Executive, who thereby would be visibly responsible. Audit would be carried on under the direction of an Auditor-General, through regional agencies, and as soon as possible after expenditures. Regular reports would be made to Congress, not waiting for the end of the year, but in time to check on current outgo.

If the Executive had exceeded law, Congress, not the Auditor-General, would bring him to task.

Simultaneously with this transformation of the Comptroller-General's work, the Brownlow plan proposes strengthening of the Bureau of the Budget. This bureau would become the agency for progressive reorganization of executive work. Government is not static, but dynamic. Successive reorganizations are needed. The budget office should best be able to guide this evolution.

* * *

With the proposal to extend civil service upward, outward and downward, few quarrel. A career service with adequate rewards at the top is undeniably an instrument of better government.

After the Supreme Court issue has been decided, these are the major questions of executive reorganization to which the country will turn. Some measure of increased executive efficiency seems assured, unless President Roosevelt loses his hold in Congress. This streamlining can be valuable as it is made to serve, not toward dictatorship, but toward more efficient and responsive forms of democratic government.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BECAME AN EXECUTIVE AGENCY IN 1903

. . Religion

(Continued from Page 4)

meeting of the members of the Church of the Air Council. Here meet 13 men representing 13 different denominations. If one finds that his church has a major event coming on a certain day scheduled for another group, he feels free to ask if that member would mind changing. Every time the answer is "Why, certainly, of course."

And that is indicative of the council's entire approach to any question which arises. Here in this meeting each year is demonstrated the religious tolerance and understanding which is manifest in the Church of the Air programs—one very good reason why the inherent possibilities of radio as a medium for expressing the brotherhood of man are so effectively demonstrated in the Columbia Broadcasting System's religious programs.

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ASHWELL FOLK MUSEUM

Heritages Preserved

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING revivals of recent years in English country districts is the increased attention being paid to local history. The Rural Community Councils, the County Federations of Women's Institutes, the Associated Country Women of the World, and other allied organizations, are each playing an important part in cultivating and preserving their respective heritages.

The most ambitious attempt at preserving local history has been the housing of village exhibits in country museums.

One of the best organized efforts of this kind, and perhaps the most appropriately housed, is the village museum at Ashwell, in Hertfordshire. This venture arose out of humble beginnings. The village schoolmaster encouraged several boys in his classes to become interested in collecting fossils and flints, which are found in abundance in the neighborhood. Roman coins (there was a Roman camp near by) and pottery, and articles found during alterations to cottages, were added, and gave the boys the idea of a village museum.

So fast did the collection grow that the barn soon became too small. Four of the people most interested in the museum formed a committee; an old cottage was purchased, and repairs were started by the boys.

Sir William Gentle, a local magnate, then offered to have the cottage repaired, and to present it to the village. The restoration was supervised by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The committee became the first trustees of the building, which, when completed, proved to be an excellent example of a Tudor-beamed cottage.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Readers are invited to comment upon articles in the Magazine Section. Letters of 150 words or less will allow space for numerous and varied communications. On occasion longer letters, in full or in the form of extracts, will also find a place.

The Pageant of Stamps . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

Since the convention in Berne in 1874, benefits of the postal union have reached to all parts of the earth. It has permitted men to express reciprocal good will in their providing for a rapid and safe transportation of mail, so that it might be said that each country has the friendly service of the whole world.

Every known form of carriage is utilized and the man who properly stamps his letter will find that airships and vessels that traverse the seas, land trains, riders of horses, camels, bullock carts, or runners on foot, will aid in bearing his message to its destination and will bring back a reply.

Accidents and disasters may delay the service, but human ingenuity makes quick recovery. Only war intentionally disrupts this uniform service and mode of good will.

Of late friendliness has found expression between nations in the choice of stamps. Turkey, for instance, has honored two American women by depicting their features on memorial stamps. George Washington has thus been memorialized by several countries. It has not happened, however, that depiction of the heir to the throne of one country on the postage stamp of another has taken place, at least in the Balkans; so in the Magazine Section of today it was just a mistake that described a stamp bearing the face of the Austrian archduke as a Bulgarian stamp.

W. P. McK.

Boston, Mass.

Today's Contributors . .

The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND, British Secretary of State for India since 1935 and former Governor of Bengal, writes an authoritative article on the new Constitution for India which comes into force on April 1 of this year. Lord Zetland has had a varied career of service. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1912-14; Governor of Bengal, 1917-22; president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1922-25, and now a trustee of the society; president of the India Society; president of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1928-31; member of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; and of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee of India, 1933; chairman of the National Trust; Governor of Harrow School; Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire; Hon. LL.D., Cambridge; Hon. D. Litt., Leeds; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow; a fellow of the British Academy. Among his numerous publications are, "India, a Bird's-Eye View," "The Heart of Aryavarta," awarded the gold medal of the Royal Empire Society, 1925, "The Life of Lord Curzon," "Life of Lord Cromer," and "Steps Towards Indian Home Rule."

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY, himself a distinguished conductor and musicologist, advocates the cause of American composers in his first article to the Magazine Section. Mr. Slonimsky came to the United States from Russia 13 years ago as private secretary to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Since then he has been in the vanguard of the movement in behalf of modern music. Besides composing and writing, he conducted the Chamber Orchestra of Boston and the Pierian Sodality of Harvard. He gave concerts in Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Italy and Germany.

MARC T. GREENE, an inveterate traveler, contributes another article from far places, this one from the golden sands of the Sahara Desert.

VOLNEY HURD is Boston city editor and director of radio broadcasting for the Monitor, and R. MAILLARD STEAD is European sports correspondent. ROLAND HALL SHARP is a writer on the Monitor's Boston staff.

ELIZABETH YATES, an American writer now visiting in England, writes about the "science of ideas" in today's Magazine Editorial.

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Earnings over and above operating expenses will be used to promote the basic purposes of the Guild. Chief of these is the publication at nominal prices of books that would not be published at all by the ordinary commercial publisher. It is hoped that occasionally valuable material can be published for free distribution to members. Also a *Free Book Fund* will be established as soon as the income permits. Through this fund, various books published by the Guild will be distributed to libraries, schools, prisons and other institutions which are found worthy and financially unable to purchase at regular prices. Each book for Guild members will be a first-edition copy. Appropriate books of other publishers will also be made available to Guild members.

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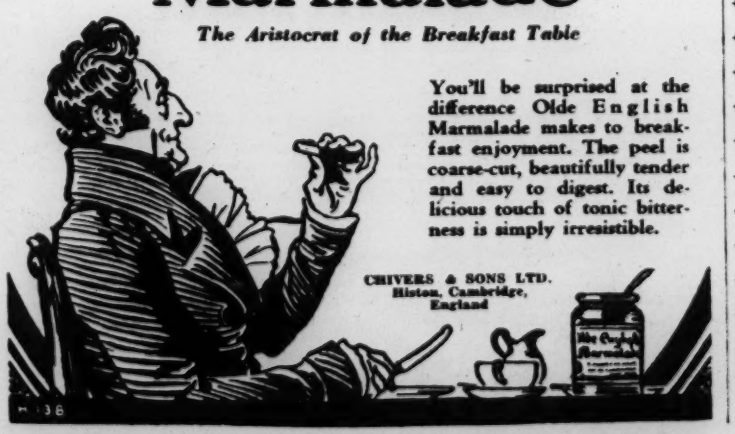

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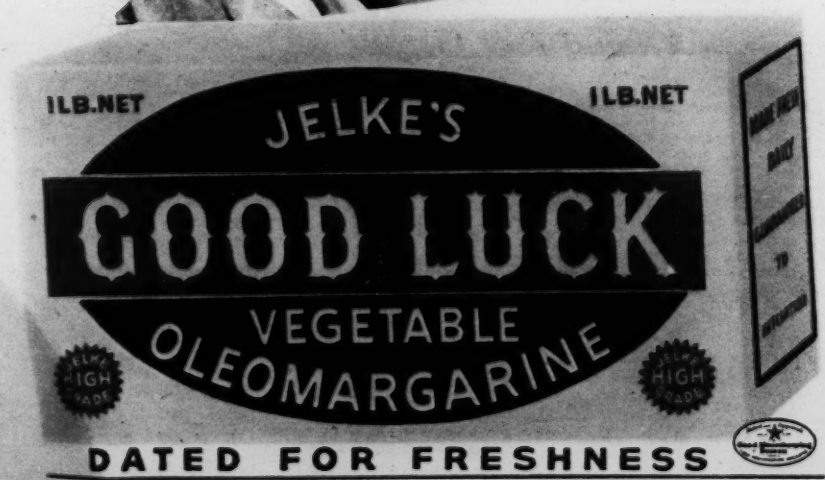

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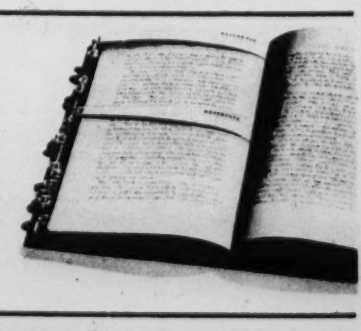
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